For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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BENGAL FAMINE CAUSES BRITISH GRAVE CONCERN

Authorities Lack Definite Plans To Deal With Situation—Steps Taken Fail

MASSES GETTING RESTIVE

Indian Newspapers Critical—Bombay Chronicle Details Causes for Crisis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 21.—Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, and all the British authorities in India are gravely concerned about the situation in Bengal Province where more and more Indians are starving for the lack of food with which they have absolutely nothing to do, according to information reaching here from Cairo.

What makes matters worse is that the British authorities have no definite plans to deal with the situation and that any measures which have been adopted by them for dealing with the situation have been found utterly inadequate. This is chiefly the explanation of the fact that the masses in India are getting restive in an alarming manner.

The Bombay Chronicle is severely critical of the attitude of the British authorities in dealing with the famine in Bengal, which it asserts was produced by following causes:

1. John Hubert, a former Governor of Bengal Province, after consultations with the authorities of the forces stationed in India made purchases of provisions, paying high prices, having nobody else than the authorities in his mind.
2. The railways and other facilities of transportation in various parts of India were smashed by the crowds of infuriated Indians following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. For a period, especially in 1942, the authorities of the Bengal provincial government, as a measure of preparing the province against an advance of the Japanese Forces, adopted an economic scorch-earth policy like that which had been adopted in Malay.
4. The authorities in India keep on exporting large quantities of rice produced in India as they were wont to do before the war, with no regard for the fact that Burma has been lost by Britain and that there is now the end of the rice coming into India from Burma.
5. The population of Bengal Province has shown an increase of 10,000,000 in the past 10 years. Yet the Indian authorities have neglected to adopt measures for increasing the production of rice in the country.

Hindu Comments

The Hindu, of Madras, recently carried the following report:

"The Governor of Bengal published a statement in November last year saying that it was necessary to import 200,000 tons of rice for a period of three months if he was to deal effectively with the famine situation in the province, and that he had no prospect of getting more than 70,000 tons at the moment."

The Bombay Chronicle went on to rail at the plan of the British authorities to seek a solution of the situation through the invocation of the Famine Code, and pointed out that they are in a position where they cannot get even the amount of rice that has to be carried in storage under the code.

The paper noted with indignation the fact that Viceroy Wavell has been allowing the British forces in India to hold a fairly large amount of rice. The British authorities, according to the paper, are blaming the famine on the Indians who they charge speculated in rice, laid it in and cornered it. It is manifest, the paper went on, that their idea is to shift the responsibility for the situation to the alleged lack of the capacity for self-government on the part of the Indians. The paper arrived at the conclusion that the British authorities took up the question of the famine in Bengal Province with the idea of making it the reason for their opposition to an extension of the self-governing right in India. The paper ended by saying that the famine in Bengal Province is of one piece with the defeat incurred by the British arms.

The Indian correspondent of the Observer in a recent dispatch to his paper said that the political effect of the present famine on the Indian masses would be profound and

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Nippon Fleet Waiting For Chance to Fight, Says New York Times

The Japanese Fleet is as powerful as it ever was, says the New York Times editorial dated February 19, in warning the American public against any undue optimism concerning the Pacific war. The paper pointed out that it was a mistake to think that this formidable Japanese Fleet does not desire contact with the American fleet and went on to say that, no doubt, it was only waiting for a chance to give battle as and when it chose, according to a Mainichi report from Lisbon.

NIPPON UNITS POUND FOE AT CAPE GUMBI

Air Attack by Japanese Admitted by Enemy's Southwest Pacific Headquarters

⑳

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—Japanese Air Units attacked the western portion of the American position in the area of Cape Gumbi on New Guinea Island on the night of February 20, anti Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced in its communique issued today, according to a Melbourne dispatch reaching here.

38 U.S. Planes Downed

The enemy air force is steadily suffering consumption of its strength in its frenzied Pacific operations.

A special dispatch dated February 22 from Rabaul to Domei says that large formations of enemy planes attacked Rabaul on February 18 and 19, about 160 taking part in the first attack and about 170 in the second. From these figures can be perceived the persistent and ever-intensifying aggressive intentions of the enemy. The Japanese Navy airmen as well as the military and naval garrison forces shot down 38 American bombers and fighters and damaged eight others in these engagements, but we suffered 11 planes still unreturned or damaged on the ground.

The war has spread from the Marshall area to the Truk Islands and although the enemy task force has been repulsed, the situation over the Central Pacific remains tense.

The fighting in these areas is growing fiercer and grimmer with time but the skilled strategy and gallant action of our officers and men are proving equal to the heavy odds in number and volume that the enemy have thrown into the campaign.

The aggregate total of losses suffered by the enemy is tremendous and the losses are steadily mounting as the costly campaign is progressing.

MEXICAN LABORERS LEAVE FOR CALIFORNIA FARMS

52,000 More Workers Needed To Alleviate Acute Dearth Of Hands in U.S.

Special

LISBON, February 21.—A contingent of Mexican nationals to do farm work in California, left Mexico City, Thursday, according to information reaching here.

The group numbered 600 and about 14,000 more will follow by March 31.

These workers will be employed by farmers under the terms of an agreement signed between the United States and Mexico.

American officials announced that approximately 52,000 Mexicans will be needed to help relieve the 1944 farm labor shortage in the United States.

23 TERRORISTS TO DIE

Given Death Sentence by French Military Tribunal in Paris

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Twenty-three persons out of a group of 24 terrorists have been sentenced to death on the charge of insurgency by the French Military Tribunal, in a trial held in Paris, according to a report received from that city.

Practically all the assaults on railways and marching formations of German troops in Paris and its environments last year had been committed by these terrorists, the report also disclosed.

TOJO STRESSES CABINET'S TASK IN BEATING FOE

Must Seek to Gain Fresh Insight Into Tense Situation, Prime Minister Declares

DECISIVE MEASURES SEEN

Coordination of Administration And Command Certain to Push National Policy

With the enemy forces pressing upon our interior lines of defense in the South Seas Mandated Islands, the members of the Cabinet, having undertaken to effect renovations, must seek to gain fresh insight into the tense situation and to set the Imperial Mind at ease by sheer force of coordinated effort, Prime Minister Tojo stated before the Cabinet which met in a regular session at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Following the reconstruction of the Cabinet on February 19, the Government undertook to strengthen the internal structure and to renovate the people's wartime morale. Then on February 21, General Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada were appointed respectively Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Naval General Staff, this marking an epochal advance in the co-ordination of administration and command.

Tuesday from 10 a.m. the Cabinet met in a regular session with all the members present, including the new Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida and Transportation and Communications Minister Keita Goto. Prime Minister Tojo addressed the Cabinet:

"At a time when the United States and Britain are pressing upon our inner South Seas, we have carried out a Cabinet reconstruction, opening a way for a closer coordination of administration and command. We who are responsible for advising the Throne must seek to gain fresh insight into the times and to set the Imperial Mind at ease by frustrating the vile designs of the enemy."

The Cabinet agreed that they would embody the spirit of the Prime Minister's instructions in their guidance of the people. The meeting rose at 11:40 a.m.

Through the reconstruction effected in the Cabinet, new decisive war measures are expected to be taken in food, finance and transportation fields of government. The coordination of administration and command in the person of General Tojo, he is considered certain to push national policy toward the integration of the total national efforts for the defeat of the enemy.

KWANGCHOW FETES ENTRY OF JAPANESE 1 YEAR AGO

Greets Anniversary Day as Thriving Member of Greater East Asia

Domei

HONGKONG, February 21—A prosperous and rejuvenated city of Kwangchow greets the first anniversary today of the Japanese Force's march into the French-Leased Territory of Kwangchow.

Today, Kwangchow is functioning smoothly as a flourishing link of the co-prosperity chain which extends through Canton, Hongkong, Macao, and other vital points along the southeastern coast of China. Its grateful 100,000 inhabitants are daily engaged in their respective activities with absolute confidence in the magnanimous Japanese Forces and an undeniable atmosphere of well-being permeates the whole area.

Kwangchow and its neighboring cities are the very manifestation of the amicable spirit which is embodied in Japanese-French Indo-China relations. Due to the unstinting cooperation and assistance rendered by the authorities on the spot, remarkably low and steady commodity prices are being maintained.

The new-born city of Kwangchow is thus progressing toward the glorious ideals of co-prosperity and is successfully discharging its duties in line with the Japan-French Agreement for Joint Defence of French Indo-China.

Citations Issued to Army Units For Exploits in Buna Campaign

Fuchiyama Contingent Checked Enemy's Aerial Activity by Downing 70 Hostile Aircraft; Ukai Sub-Unit Secured Supply Lines

For distinguished services in air defense work, land fighting and sea transportation at the time of the shifting operations from the Stanley range between the end of 1942 and early in 1943, citations have been issued by the Army Commander to the Fuchiyama Unit and the Ukai Sub-Unit, according to a War Ministry communique issued at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

The above fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of the Throne, adds the War Ministry communique, which follows:

"Citations have been issued by the Army Commander to the Fuchiyama Unit and the Ukai Sub-Unit for their valuable services in air defense work, land fighting and marine transportation at the time of the shifting operations from the Stanley range between the end of 1942 and the beginning of 1943.

"The above fact has been brought to the gracious attention of the Throne."

The citations follow:

"Citation.

"The Fuchiyama Unit.

"Upon landing in the Buna area, the above Unit, braving intense activities of enemy aircraft and exercising the utmost economy in ammunition, the supply of which was not adequate, shot down 20 odd enemy craft around Giruwa and 40 odd around the Buna airfield, a total of about 70, up to the middle of November. By these actions the above Unit successfully held in check the enemy's infestations in the air and performed the important task of protecting supply dumps and airfields.

"The whole battlefield is a pestilence-infested area. It happened at the time that the rainy season was on. Supplies were difficult. The officers and men had to go without food for several days on end from time to time and were overtaken by extreme fatigue.

"After the middle of November, the fighting in the above-mentioned area took a drastic turn and the situation became increasingly serious. The gun lines were brought to parallel with infantry lines, while fire-arms were damaged by enemy bombardment and bombing to such an extent that firing by anti-aircraft gun was rendered impossible.

"Hereupon, the above Unit, what by destroying enemy tanks by horizontal firing and taking up rifles, fought courageously on the Buna and Giruwa fronts as a first line land Unit. Especially at southern Giruwa, the above acted as the backbone, successively, of the middle and front positions and aroused the morale of the whole Army, thereby proving instrumental in holding Giruwa and vicinity.

"All this is due to superb leadership of the Commander, the iron unity of the whole Unit, the indomitable combative spirit of the officers and men and their consummate ability. The exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943.
Army Commander."

Secured Supply Lines

"Citation.

"The Ukai Sub-Unit of the Nozaki Unit.

"Since its landing in the Buna area in July, 1942, the above had been cooperating with comrade landing forces. After the middle of December, in the face of such obstacles as damage to vessels due to continued use, lack of repair parts, scarcity of vessels and fuel and, especially, enemy machine-gunning and bombardment and obstructions by enemy speed boats, the above saw satisfactorily to the landing of munitions, mobility to the military strength on the sea and generally held securely supply lines, thereby facilitating operations.

"Especially at the time of the shifting of the Unit in the Buna area to Giruwa early in January, 1943, the above attended satisfactorily to congested night transportation in the face of obstructions by enemy speed boats and increasingly intensifying enemy bombardment and bombing on the destinations of comrade vessels. Making nothing of abject fatigue, the above, night after night, fought enemy speed boats and carried out the onerous task of transporting the sick to the rear, thereby facilitating their shifting.

"All this is due to the appropriate and conscientious leadership of the Commander coupled with the strong sense of duty, burning fighting spirit and superb skill of the members of the Unit. By devoting itself to its assigned task, the above is considered to have substantially facilitated the action of the Unit in the Buna area.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943.
Army Commander."

Gave Air Protection

After landing in the vicinity of Basabua in July, 1942, the Fuchi-

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BORNEO CONSTRUCTS MANY WOODEN SHIPS

More Vessels to Be Launched At End of March: Progress Noted in Other Fields

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, February 20.—With the shipbuilding industry having been bolstered, increased production of foodstuffs realized, and underground resources developed, Borneo has achieved outstanding progress in its reconstruction work.

The shipbuilding industry is showing brisk activities with the arrival of many laborers and the establishment of several lumber plants.

The launching of the first wooden vessel from the XX dock was observed sometime at the end of January. By the end of March, XX wooden vessels of the standard type are expected to be constructed. Moreover, the construction of small-sized boats for commercial use will also be undertaken.

It goes without saying that the water transportation will be further facilitated with the increased production of ships.

As to the development of underground resources, petroleum, coal, iron and lime are being produced in increasing quantities. Along with the tapping of hidden treasures, the manufacture of "miso" and "shoyu" is being successfully conducted, providing a sufficient supply to the Japanese residents here and a surplus which is being sent to the other areas of the Southern Regions.

Attesting to the stable conditions in South Borneo, the savings of the Japanese residents here amounted

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LONDON SUBJECTED TO HUGE RAID AGAIN

Luftwaffe Repeats Devastating Attack on Feb. 20—Heavy Damage Caused

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—Following close on the heels of the major bombing raids on London on the night of February 18, the Luftwaffe in large formations carried out another devastating raid on the British capital on the night of February 20. The raid lasted about 30 minutes.

A report from Berlin quoting a commander who took part in the raid describes the scene as follows:

"Formations of Reich bombers in two groups invaded London from the east and southeast across the Dover Strait. The British defense forces fired new anti-aircraft shells which burst in bunches like those of grapes. The much advertised rocket shells were also used. Neither proved effective at all against German bombers.

"The Reich bombers, not breaking their formation once, kept up concentrated bombing and showered several thousand bombs and several score thousand incendiary bombs on the principal points of the city and scored heavily. All the British long-distance fighter planes that came chasing were pushed back. Conflagration could be seen at a long distance from London."

Dispatches from London are unanimous in admitting the severity of the raid. One report says that the bombs were dropped mostly on the factory zones, and factories and

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CAPTIVE'S DIARY PROVES FALSITY OF FOE CHARGES

Notes of British Officers Attest to Fair Treatment of Prisoners by Nippon

APPRECIATE KINDNESS

Say Better Understanding of Japanese by Enemies Would Have Averted War

Domei

RANGOON, February 21.—While the brutal Americans were attacking Japanese hospital ships, ill-treating Japanese internees and spreading lies regarding the Japanese treatment of Anglo-American prisoners of war, not only was the International Red Cross Committee testifying to the just and fair treatment of prisoners of war by the Japanese authorities but notes jotted down by some of the prisoners themselves were attesting to the generous and even courteous treatment being received at the hands of the Japanese.

Brigadier-General C. D. Hobson, a British officer who was taken prisoner in 1942 during the Burma campaign, is one of such prisoners. The following are some of the notes he has written:

"I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Monyaw, in North Shan State, on May 2, 1942. For many years I had lived in Manchoukuo and had travelled twice through Japan. In Manchoukuo I worked at the Anglo-American Tobacco Company and had opportunities of meeting Japanese of all classes and of learning much of their customs and manners. This knowledge stood me in good stead when contacting the Japanese. The Japanese are courteous, thoughtful and full of understanding. The Japanese are forbearing and never rude, where people of other countries often disregard common courtesy. They are pleasant company and quite generous. Whenever they had sugar and cocoa, for instance, they would share them with me.

Bathes With Japanese

"At Bhamo we used to bathe with Japanese soldiers in the river. As I am fond of Japanese food, my life as a prisoner has been quite easy. What has impressed me most about Japanese soldiers is that they are full of the spirit of comradeship. Even when they are engaged in extremely hard work, they never complain. When the weather is bad or when they have fever, they are as energetic as ever. When we spent the last night at Wanyin, Japanese soldiers gave me canned fish and milk, which were luxuries. Travelling in a truck from Wanyin to Maymyo, the soldiers escorting me were very kind and they generously shared their provisions with me.

"At Maymyo the authorities gave me clothes and a mosquito net and attended to my wound. I was given even bread and beefsteak, which were then quite difficult to obtain. I describe all these things in detail because these things were not among the regular army rations but were accommodated by the authorities after much pains. The three soldiers who were escorting me took turns but each was kindness itself to me. I am most grateful to the Japanese officers who were kind to me on the way from Bhamo via Wanyin and, Maymo to Mandalay.

Deplores Lack of Understanding

"I say this, even if we are now at war. If the more intelligent British had shown a little better understanding of the Japanese, the Japanese would have shown a better understanding toward the British. I can say from experience that in relations between individuals there is no ill feeling between us.

"Subsequently I frequently met the commander. He treated me as a man to man and gave me encouragement and advice. I think that if the peoples of Britain and the United States had shown a deeper understanding of Japan's position, we should never have had this war. Having lived in the Far East and worked among the Japanese, I can understand the dissatisfaction that the Japanese must have felt these few years. If the British and American Governments had given a deeper thought to the differences of opinion between them and Japan before she seceded from the League of Nations I believe that

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Reich Forces Down 18 Anti-Axis Planes Over Nettuno Area

Special

BERLIN, February 21.—A fierce air engagement took place over the Nettuno and Anzio beachhead during the weekend, according to authoritative German quarters. They said that British fighters tried to prevent German aircraft from attacking the anti-Axis ammunition dumps but that the Luftwaffe shot down 12 enemy planes. Six more anti-Axis planes were brought down by German anti-aircraft artillery. German bomber and fighter formations specially attacked artillery and field positions and concentrations of enemy motor vehicles. Several batteries and grenade throwers and many motorcars were destroyed, according to German observations.

BRITISH RED CROSS BLASTS EDEN'S LIES

Says Not One Authenticated Case of Nippon Atrocity Against Prisoners

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—A belated report reaching here from London revealed that Captain Gammans, Conservative, asked British Secretary of War James Grigg if he was aware that the controller of the Far East section of the British Red Cross announced in October, 1943, that there was not a single authenticated case of Japanese atrocity against British war prisoners and that the treatment was considered good.

The question by Gammans obviously referred to the recent charges made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of atrocities by the Japanese in concert with the atrocity campaign launched by the Washington authorities. Gammans also asked if this announcement was made by the British Red Cross on information obtained by the Foreign Office and whether all information then at the disposal of the Red Cross warranted this announcement.

The dispatch quoted Grigg as replying, "I am aware that such a statement was made by the official in question. He no doubt based it on such information as was in his possession at the time but that information was far from complete. At the time he had not the means of knowing anything of the information on which was based the statement made by the Foreign Secretary on January 28." Gammans asked, "From what source does the Red Cross get its information and if it is from the Government, did they not have any evidence at the time which suggested that this statement was not true?"

The dispatch said that Grigg replied, "The Government had a good deal of evidence but did not necessarily communicate it to the Red Cross in view of the source from where it emanated. Incidentally, I made representations to the Red Cross about the particular instance."

The dispatch said that Alfred Knox, another Conservative, then suggested, "Would it not be better for the Red Cross to keep their mouths shut?" whereupon Grigg replied, "That is a matter of opinion".

2 TURKISH CITIES FLOODED

Casualties, Damage Reported in Izmur and Manisa Districts

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—The Turkish cities of Izmur and Manisa, northwest of Anatolia, Turkey are inundated due to heavy downpours and heavy casualties have been caused, according to Istanbul reports.

Up to the present, it is known that in the neighborhood of Izmur, 60,000 head of sheep are in the flood area. It is also believed that the flood has already caused much damage to agricultural crops in these two districts.

British Destroyer Sunk

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The British destroyer, Janus, of 1,690 tons, has been sunk, the British Admiralty announced, today, according to a London dispatch.

Iida Leaves for New Post

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, newly-appointed Commander of the Central Army, left Tokyo on Tuesday and proceeded to his new post, according to the Asahi.

2 FOE DIVISIONS ARE ENTRAPPED IN ARAKAN ZONE

Japanese Forces Now Marching Toward Chittagong, Reports From Shonan Reveal

ENEMY TERROR-STRICKEN

Night Attack by Our Ground Units and Air Assaults Seal Fate of British Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi

SHONAN, February 22.—Since the launching of blitz operations on February 4, the Japanese Forces have now caught two enemy divisions in an iron encirclement and the annihilation of the foe is now seen to be imminent.

Keeping up their irresistible march, the Japanese Forces are now marching toward Chittagong and are striking terror into the enemy.

In the Sinzeiwwa basin, the enemy's seventh division is writhing in the encirclement spread around it by the Japanese. Its main force, about 5,000 strong, made up of British, Gurkha and Punjab troops, equipped with 100 tanks and 500 motor trucks, are putting up a desperate resistance in a formation about four kilometers in diameter.

Enemy's Fate Sealed

The great night attack carried out by our ground units on the 13th and 14th and the attack made by our forces from the air sealed the fate of the enemy whose prospect was complete annihilation.

The enemy used tanks on a larger scale than it did in the previous Arakan campaign. The fifth division of the British army which attempted to invade Maungdaw with medium-caliber guns was cut off from the seventh division of the same army. Since its route of retreat leading to Chittagong was cut off, the enemy scattered medium-caliber guns and placed them in the area of Zenganbin north of Maungdaw, and did nothing but to keep on firing intermittently. A portion of the enemy forces which were supposed to have received the order to defend the positions to the last began to flee in boats which had been rushed from South India. Our air units commenced a daring bombing attack on the fleeing enemy, and a second "Dunkirk" tragedy is being enacted off Arakan.

It is worthy of note that the fighting power of the enemy air forces has recently been declining although the anti-Axis side had been talking bombastically that a squad of dive-bomber plane units set a record of aerial assaults, numbering about 270 sorties during the period of one month at the outset of the current fighting.

Enemy Planes Inactive

The enemy planes are of late merely occupied in efforts to fly over their comrade ground units trapped within the encirclement ring of the Japanese and dropping foodstuffs.

According to reports sent by the enemy side, the enemy forces, frightened for the dauntless action of our Wild Eagles and Ground Units, were forced to rescue their airmen who made a forced landing on the sea by mobilizing motorboats of the aviation rescue squad in the Bay of Bengal and in the waters off the Arakan coast.

British Army Hit Hard

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—On the Arakan front, the British 14th army under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has been receiving a heavy blow from the sweeping advance of the gallant units of the Imperial Japanese Force at the rear of the enemy.

In its war communique issued on February 20, the headquarters of Admiral Mountbatten stated that the British troops were engaging in a fierce fighting with the Japanese Forces, which dashed into the rear of the position of the British army, and the British communication and supply lines have been exposed to a grave menace.

The same communique also revealed that the seventh Indian troops of the British army have been isolated since their communication line running to the Ngakyedauk Pass was disrupted by the Japanese Forces. The other units of the British army are striving to rescue the isolated Indian troops, but the Japanese Forces are pressing hard on the British communication and supply lines in order to make British reinforcements as dif-

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SURVEY DISCLOSES PROGRESS OF E. ASIA

Glimpse of Great Development Made in Various Regions Given by Domei

A glimpse of the rapid strides in the work of construction in the various regions of Greater East Asia is made by Domei.

Highly invigorating is the steady progress witnessed in economic construction in Malai which on February 15 celebrated the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore, the bastion of British aggression against the Orient, the news agency begins.

Time was when an English visitor to the peninsula lamented, "There aren't even light industries here." The War of Greater East Asia has changed that. Thanks to the hard work of the local Japanese authorities and the unstinted cooperation of the native inhabitants, heavy and chemical industries have been definitely established. Pig iron is being produced in a large way, while electric furnaces and rolling and elongation mills are already in operation. Not only that, but carbite, cement and tire factories, paper mills, battery, leather and fireproof brick manufactories and spinning mills are working full blast. Then, again, cigarettes, soap, miso (bean-paste), shoyu (soy), grease and a lot other daily necessities are being made locally. Shipments of war materials to Japan are aggregating XX ten thousand tons annually.

Defense Nears Perfection

Mention is also made by Domei of the admirable defense structure being set up in the peninsula. The burning zeal of the native populace to defend their homeland by themselves has given birth to the Malai Volunteer Army and civil defense corps, the latter springing up in increasing numbers everywhere, and a solid defense set-up is nearing perfection.

Incidentally, progress in the work of economic construction and the firm establishment of a tight defense footing are common phenomena throughout the South. This is borne out by the statement issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Shozo Nakajima, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area, on the second anniversary of the capture of Singapore. He said:

"Reviewing the industrialization of the South since the fall of Singapore, we find that from the initial period of restoration we have definitely entered a stage of construction, of progress. The goods being sent to Japan and to the front lines are increasing daily, while the progress of the tapping of resources indispensable for the prosecution of modern war is surpassing expectations.

"What else can be our strength than the vast land of the South, its unlimited resources and its teeming population of 1,000,0000,000! Backed by such strength, we know we can and shall crush our enemies, the United States and Britain."

Basis of China's Policy

Reform of thought, guarantee of peace and order and productivity expansion—these are the basic lines of the avowed policy of the National Government of China in the second year of its participation in the war. In a series of conferences called between the latter part of January and early February, such as the central political conference, the national economic conference and the Rural Pacification general conference, the resources of the Government and people have been mobilized in order to determine concrete steps for the execution of the basic national policy.

In the field of production increase, emphasis is put on agricultural production. In line with this, the Agricultural Production Promotion Committee has been organized and unified plans evolved.

The Military Council of the Nanking Government, while striving for a phenomenal expansion in defense strength in accordance with its "Strong Soldier" policy, has enforced a system of sending back a portion of the troops to the farm by way of cooperating in the productivity expansion drive. Following the reorganization of the First Army Corps, therefore, the Farm Management Headquarters of North Kiangsi has been established with Lieutenant-General Kang Chi-chuang as superintendent. The soldiers transferred to the farm will be provided with traveling expenses, materials and implements. Cotton cultivation is the first program connected with this new system. In the meantime, development of farm lands is being carried on in Canton province by the military. All this attests to the zeal of the National Government for agricultural productivity expansion.

Rural Pacification Campaign

With a view to carrying out a reform of thought and guaranteeing peace and order, the Rural Pacification campaign is being intensified. Instead of being conducted by regions, as heretofore, the campaign will be operated on a comprehensive scale with the object of expanding the peace zones.

An epochal legislative measure undertaken by the National Government is the enactment of the anti-opium-smoking law decided on at a session of the Executive Yuan on February 15. A thoroughgoing drive against the evil practice is definitely under way. Introduced by the British from India a century ago, opium has taken away spirit and vitality from the Chinese people. Indeed, opium was one of the means of Britain's aggression against China. Anti-opium-smoking campaigns were conducted off and on during the regime of the Chiang Kai-shek administration, but they were lukewarm and failed to produce the effect sought. Great significance is to be attached, therefore, to the fact that President Wang Ching-wei has come out with a campaign for the extermination of the evil practice.

The price question still remains an important problem for China. In view of the seriousness of its effects on the productivity expansion program and the maintenance of peace and order, the National Government has been seeking a comprehensive solution. As the first step to that end, Price Control Councils will be established in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei and also in Nanking and Shanghai to effect a fundamental solution by means of administrative powers.

Heretofore, price control in Central China has been enforced through separate organs in different provinces, hsiens and municipalities without satisfactory liaison among them, in consequence of which there have been marked disparities in the price level between localities. The forthcoming creation of the Price Control Councils is aimed at correcting this anomaly. As the first step in that direction, official prices will be set on 17 items of daily necessities in the three provinces and the two cities mentioned above. High expectations are held out for the measure as contributing toward correcting the price situation in Central China.

Manchoukuo Ever Active

The ceaseless toil being expended by Manchoukuo for bolstering fighting strength requires no reiteration. Following close on the heels of the recent merger of the electricity enterprises, the amalgamation of three leading iron and steel companies has been decided on and the outline of the new measure was announced following the session of the Privy Council on February 17. The amalgamation is of the Showa Steel Works, the Penchihu Coal and Iron Company and the Tungpientao (Eastern District) Development Company into the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Company, capitalized at ¥740,000,000. The new combine will open business on April 1 and will have its head office at Anshan.

The object of the merger is to utilize the technique, materials, capital and equipment at the disposal of the three companies on a coordinated basis and thereby secure maximum productive efficiency.

Attesting to Manchoukuo's zeal to contribute toward foodstuff production increase was the Government conference held on February 17 and 18 on the second program for the development of Manchuria. At the conference, Mr. Isoko, Director of the General Direction of Development, announced a gigantic program of developing a total area of about 700,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45064 acres) in the course of this year by bringing in agricultural settlers from Japan and Chosen and mobilizing native farmers. The program is being watched with keen interest.

Four-Day Sports Meet Slated at Djakarta To Fete Dutch Defeat

Special

DJAKARTA, February 21.—A four-day all-Java sports meet in this city will be one of the features of the program commemorating the second anniversary of the Dutch surrender in the East Indies on March 9. All the provinces, including four sultanates, as well as the Djakarta Special Municipality will send representatives to the meet, which will be sponsored by the Java Physical Culture Federation. Events will include football, swimming, tennis and several other kinds of sports as well as Japanese martial arts such as Sumo, Kendo fencing and bayonet fighting.

Bengal Famine Causes British Grave Concern

(Continued From Page 1)

grave. He warned that with the increase in the dissatisfaction felt by the Indians with Britain a marked improvement is coming in their sentiment toward Japan.

U.S. GIVING MORE AID TO COURT CHUNGKING

Recent Favors Bestowed Fail To Awaken Chiang of Yanks' Diabolical Scheme

The United States is taking pains to court Chungking's favor, as was most undisguisedly shown at the time of the Cairo Conference, Domei comments.

This making of sheep's eyes at Chungking on the part of Washington was seen last year in January when it enacted for the latter's benefit the comedy of retroceding its concessions and relinquishing its extraterritoriality in China. Then in November a bill was presented to Congress proposing repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. By this legislative action, the Chinese who had been prohibited from entering America as an inferior race came to be accorded the treatment of "equality with the Japanese" and to be allowed to enter—at the rate of 105 persons a year. This, according to the Americans, is an "extraordinary sign" of friendly relations prevailing between Washington and Chungking.

On January 5 this year, a division of Chinese laws was established in the United States Department of Commerce, whose function is to inquire into Sino-American commercial relations from the legal point of view so as to facilitate development for the future.

On January 6, 500 Chungking airmen who had been in training in Boston left for home.

On February 1, an American-Chungking Council of Commerce and Industry was established in New York and branches of the organization set up in various areas under the control of Chungking.

Wang Shih-mu, a Chungking envoy, who had been on a visit to England, left London for America and it was reported that preparations were being made to welcome him. On February 4, Chile appointed a Minister to Chungking, apparently upon being prompted by the United States.

According to an announcement of the Chungking Economic Committee on February 8, the United States during last year sent relief supplies to the amount of $8,612,000, showing an increase of $3,500,000 over 1942 and $5,000,000 over 1941.

Recent statistics show that there are at present 1,451 foreigners in Chungking. Of them the Americans take first place with 464, the British follow with 330 and the Soviets 178. In this wise, the Americans are seeking to worm into the life of Chungking as they had done in the case of the Philippines.

HEROES ARE HONORED

Memorial Service Held at Yasukuni Shrine for Lieu.-Gen. Tani

A memorial service for Lieutenant-General Takeki Tani and other heroes, who defended the Kumamoto Castle at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion some 70 years ago, was observed on Tuesday at the Yasukuni Shrine, according to Domei.

The function was attended by Viscount Kenichi Tani, son of Lieutenant-General Tani, and a member of the House of Peers, as well as many other sons and grandsons of heroes who went through the severe ordeal under Lieutenant-General Tani.

Borneo Constructs Many Wooden Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

to the sum of 150,000 guilders in January. The amount of savings deposited by the Japanese post offices up to the present, totals; 1,338,000 guilders.

Regarding remittances to Japan Proper during January, the sum totaled 260,000 guilders.

In line with the authorities policy, the native inhabitants deposited 19,000 guilders during January, increasing the total amount of savings since November 1 of last year up to the present to 80,000 guilders.

Captive's Diary Proves Falsity Of Foe Charges

(Continued From Page 1)

we should not have had the bloodshed we are having today.

"I have been a prisoner among the Japanese for well on two years and I can say that I am glad to have this opportunity of mentioning the kindnesses shown me by Japanese officers and men."

Demands British Stand

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—The Daily Mail of London today editorially demanded an official British declaration of Britain's relations with the Soviet Union, according to a London dispatch.

Internal Disorder in U.S. and Delinquency Exposed by Home Fronters to Doughboys

All is not well on the American home front. Manpower shortage, an acute dearth of goods and the rapidly degrading moral—the inevitable outcome of Roosevelt's fiendish 10,000,000 man mobilization plan—are vividly described in letters from home to "doughboys," according to information from a reliable source. Here are some of them:

"The only people left in the country-side are 16 or 17 years old. In the weeding and harvesting seasons, people from cities come to help." (From a sister in North Dakota.)

"The town is practically empty. Why, everybody has been called to the colors." From a friend in Alabama.)

"There's one thing I want at Christmas. It's a typewriter. But I can't buy it because of the war. I'm buying war stamps."

The unruly conduct of the American troops and the loose morals of Yankee girls are revealed for all to see in the following letter:

"Tampa is glutted with soldiers. A lot of barracks have been built. All the girls are being sought after." (From an aunt in Florida.)

Telling of the fear of bombing by the Japanese is this one:

"My husband and I stand on vigil duty every Sunday night from 12 to 4 a.m. We're working hard growing vegetables, which are canned and sent to the front." (From a mother in Oregon.)

BRITISH SHIPPING CIRCLES TROUBLED OVER FUTURE

Want More Freedom, Aid From Government to Combat Foreign Competition

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Reflecting the extreme anxiety in British shipping circles the annual report of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping stated that full competitive efficiency is essential if the country is to exist as a great nation, according to a London dispatch.

British shipping companies, the report declares, have the right to ask, even when demanding the fullest measure of freedom compatible with the national needs, that they should not have to fight alone and unaided against the State-subsidized foreign competition if that should recur, nor should they have to struggle to maintain their services in markets flooded with surplus ships built for war purposes.

Britain must share in the expansion of world trade and the Government cannot evade the responsibility of playing its part in the international efforts to secure suitable world conditions in which trade and shipping could flourish.

Citations Granted Units For Exploits in Buna

(Continued From Page 1)

yama Unit under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sadahide Fuchiyama was assigned to give air protection over the landing point at Basabua, munitions dumps at southern Giruwa and the airfield at Buna during the Army's operations against Moresby.

By shooting down enemy planes, the Unit held in check the enemy's infestations in the air and enhanced the morale of the comrade Forces.

After the middle of November, the war situation changed and firing by anti-aircraft guns was rendered impossible. Nothing daunted, the Unit took to utilizing fire arms and, by horizontal firing, destroyed enemy tanks, at the same time holding its position securely as a first line land Unit.

As in the case of the Units operating in the Buna area, the Fuchiyama Unit had to undergo privations due to difficulties in supply, but the whole Unit, from the Commander down, maintained a high morale and satisfactorily fulfilled its assignment.

The Ukai Sub-Unit, under the command of Lieutenant Yoshinobu Ukai, was stationed at Giruwa upon the commencement of operations against Buna in July, 1942. As the only sea transport Unit in that area at the time, the Ukai Sub-Unit, braving tenacious obstructions by enemy aircraft, attended to disembarcation work at Basabua and to transportation between Basabua and Buna, besides helping in the shifting of Units from Buna to Giruwa.

With the coming of 1943, the war situation became increasingly serious. The Ukai Sub-Unit as the only sea transport organ in the above-mentioned area, devoted itself wholeheartedly to the maintenance of supply lines to the rear. Especially, for 10 days from January 12, the Sub-Unit satisfactorily discharged the assignment of transporting the sick to the rear, the most important task in connection with the shifting. The number of the sick to be conveyed was double the capacity of the vessels used, but the Sub-Unit by its superb skill overcame the difficulty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuchiyama hails from Nagasaki Prefecture. He once was attached to the Kokura Technical School and other schools as military training instructor and also served in the Kwantung Army and other services. He is now connected with the Chiba Air Raid Prevention School.

Captain Ukai comes from Tokushima Prefecture. He graduated from the Tokushima Higher Technical School. Summoned to the colors in 1937 and participated in the operations in the Lake Tungting areas. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, he took part in the operation in the Southern area.

TOJO'S GIFT OF MEDICINE TO BE GIVEN TO JAVANESE

Officials Complete Plans for Distribution; Health Drive Is Also Decided

Special

DJAKARTA, February 21.—All arrangements for the distribution of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's gift of medicine for curing Framboesia (a skin disease) were completed at the two-day meeting held recently by the sanitary officials from all regions, it has been revealed.

The Chief of the Health Bureau of the Military Administration, who presided over the meeting, declared that care should be exercised in the distribution of the medicine so that the people of the lower classes who are afflicted with this cutaneous disease, would be benefited.

It is understood that the meeting had also discussed matters pertaining to the re-education of doctors and the training of nurses in order to stamp out malaria and other epidemics.

Everyone present was asked to do his part in pushing the "Healthy Life Campaign" which will be held for three days, the 8th, 9th and 10th of every month.

EX-GOVERNOR ELY TO RUN IN U.S. PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Democratic Candidate to Enter Massachusetts Primary to Block F.D.R.'s Election

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Joseph Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, announced that he would be a Democratic candidate for President, according to a Boston dispatch.

It is stated that he has entered the nomination with the avowed intention of blocking a fourth term for President Franklin Roosevelt.

Ely will enter the Massachusetts primary on April 25 and seek the support of the State's delegates at the national convention.

The former Governor suggested that the so-called "Jeffersonian Democrats" nominate their own candidate if they fall to block their nomination of Roosevelt in July.

Ely has long been a sharp critic of Roosevelt's policies. He nominated former New York Governor, Al Smith, at the 1932 Convention.

2 Foe Divisions Are Entrapped In Arakan Zone

(Continued From Page 1)

ficult as possible.

Meanwhile, the crack units of the Japanese Army succeeded in dashing onto the highway, X X miles north of Maungdaw, on the night of February 18, the communique concluded.

According to a U.P. dispatch from New Delhi, it is reported that the eastern tip of Ngakyedauk Pass is still the center of the battle.

Forced Landing in Sweden

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—An American Flying Fortress made a forced landing on Sunday afternoon at Skivarp in southern Sweden, according to a report received here. The report said that the plane, which was somewhat damaged had been put under military guard. It added that the crew consisted of ten of which two were slightly injured on landing.

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S.M.R. SETS BUDGET FOR 1944-45 YEAR

Sum of ¥684,986,000 Is Increase of ¥136,418,000 Over Preceding Year

The 1944-45 fiscal year's budget for the South Manchuria Railway Company has been set at ¥684,986,000 which is an increase of ¥138,418,000 over the preceding year.

With necessary investigations into the particulars of the budget completed by the authorities of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the Government approved the estimates on Tuesday.

Of the total sum, ¥244,350,000 will be earmarked for enterprises inside the company, while the remainder, ¥440,636,000, is for investments in outside undertakings.

The total revenue accruing from the Company's businesses is estimated at ¥1,418,595,000 while the expenditures are expected to amount to ¥1,316,278,000, making a net profit of ¥102,317,000.

Details of the revenues and expenditures are as follows:

Revenue from railways	¥1,136,517,000
Revenue from ports and harbors	25,523,000
Revenue from maritime transport	8,823,000
Revenue from motorcar enterprises	32,724,000
Revenue from mining industries	125,007,000
Revenue from oil production	49,303,000
Revenue from general affairs	6,438,000
Revenue from interests	33,230,000
Total	¥1,418,595,000
Expenditures for railways	¥ 870,449,000
Expenditures for ports and harbors	33,900,000
Expenditures for motorcar enterprises	38,058,000
Expenditures for mining industries	121,919,000
Expenditures for oil production	49,969,000
Expenditures for general affairs	61,618,000
Expenditures for interests	125,531,000
Reserves	2,000,000
Total	¥1,316,278,000

In view of the growing importance of the South Manchuria Railway Company's enterprises which have close connection with the nation's wartime requirements, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has given special instructions to the S.M.R. authorities that particular care should be taken and new ideas used so that funds, materials, labor and existing installations may be utilized to the fullest extent.

The budget just decided, it is further learned, was worked out with special emphasis laid on bolstering transportation capacity by railways, increased production of coal and oil and on productivity expansion in general enterprises all of which constitute the most urgent requirements of the times.

Kohiyama Leaves for Tokyo

Domei

HSINKING, February 21.—Naoto Kohiyama, president of the South Manchuria Railway, left for Tokyo via air to confer with various central organs in the capital. He is expected to remain in Japan for about three weeks.

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REAR ADMIRAL KONDO DIES

Funeral Rites to Be Held on Friday Afternoon

Rear-Admiral Tsunematsu Kondo, retired, died of senility at his residence in Ushigome, Tokyo. He was 78 years old. Funeral service will be held at his home between 1 and 2 p.m. on February 25 according to Buddhist rites.

A Kanazawa man, the late Rear-Admiral Kondo was the father-in-law of Vice-Admiral Toshihisa Nakamura, aide-de-camp. Following his retirement from active service in 1928, the deceased worked hard for the welfare of mariners. He was Director of the Japan Seamen's Association.

London Subjected To Huge Raid Again

(Continued From Page 1)

large buildings were destroyed.

Pointing out that the latest Reich bombing raid on London is "no mere propaganda," the London correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda says:

"This latest bombing raid was no less severe than that carried out two days ago. The losses inflicted must be considerable, in view of the fact that those in the raid of the 18th exceeded the original announcement. This is the first time in at least a year that so many bombers appeared over London. The Britons are at a loss to understand how the Luftwaffe broke through the British defense. In the meantime, fear is beginning to prevail that the blitz bombing raids of 1940 and 1941 may be re-enacted.

"The Luftwaffe appears to have employed new tactics in the latest raid. All British anti-aircraft shells burst at too high an altitude to hit the German machines, which withdrew without breaking their formations."

Other reports from London say that large-scale air defense shelters are being built, while many citizens have begun evacuation in preparation against further raids.

L.A. Strike Continues

Special

LISBON, February 21.—With the workers standing pat for wage increases in the week old strike involving the municipal water and power department employes of Los Angeles, indications today were that the army might intervene, according to a Los Angeles dispatch. A conference today between union representatives and department officials broke up without result.

Kirk to Command Forces

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk as commander of the United States naval forces operating as part of the combined naval force in England, was announced by the United States navy today, according to a Washington dispatch. It added that Kirk's appointment is interpreted as a step taken in preparation for the invasion of Europe.

Medicine for Mrs. Gandhi

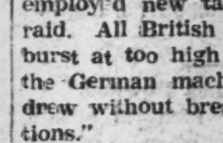
Special

LISBON, February 21.—A report from Poona said that in view of the grave condition of Mrs. Mohandas Gandhi, wife of the Mahatma, the Government of India had arranged to fly Penicillin, reported as the outstanding medical discovery in the United States in 1943, from Calcutta to Poona. Mrs. Gandhi's condition was reported unchanged since yesterday when she fell gravely ill.

Reich Starts Trade Talks

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—German delegates opened today negotiations with the Finnish Government in Helsinki regarding the exchange of goods between Germany and Finland during the present year.



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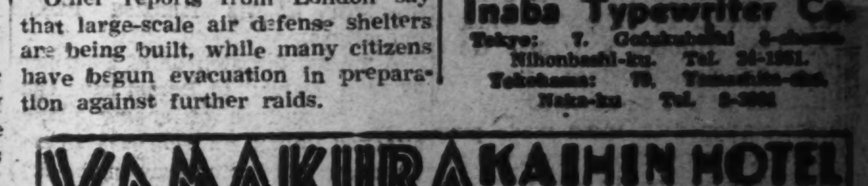
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FIRM NOTE STRUCK BY TOKYO JOURNALS

Say Second Front Not Likely To Succeed if Anything Like Nettuno Landing

The tone of the editorials of the principal newspapers of Tokyo on foreign affairs from February 10 to 16 was moderate. This is because there were few events of importance during this period.

There were no new developments in the war situation in the Pacific except for the intensification of the fighting around the Marshall Islands and Rabaul.

On the Eastern Front in Europe there seems to be a weakening of the counter-offensive action of the Red forces. Otherwise the situation was unchanged.

On other fronts, however, things were not so slack. The war situation on the Burma-India border continued favorable for the Japanese who had taken the initiative. In South Italy the German forces inflicted considerable damage on the American and British troops which had landed at Nettuno.

These developments were duly noted by the newspapers. Most papers severely condemned the pressure brought to bear by America and Britain upon Finland and other neutral countries to join their camp.

All newspapers published editorials on Kigensetsu which fell on February 11. The Asahi proposed that a national movement should be conducted for increasing industrial capacity and output. The Mainichi reminded the reader of the circumstances of the founding of the Empire. "We realize that our hardships are nothing by the side of those of the founder of the Empire," it said. In this way it urged the people to persevere. The Tokyo Shimbun called upon the people to leave nothing undone in bringing defeat to the enemy.

The second anniversary of the fall of Singapore was the occasion for the Tokyo Shimbun to publish an editorial pointing out the change which has taken place in the city since it was renamed Shonan and expressing the belief that both America and Britain must have little dreamt that such a transformation was possible.

"Shonan is not merely a strengthened fortress," the paper went on. "It also constitutes a great base from which to carry on the work of construction in the Southern Regions, and forms a unit with Malai. No foreign enemies shall be permitted to have designs on it."

The paper ended by saying that the actual state of things in Shonan bears witness to the progress made in the work of putting Greater East Asia into a position where it is absolutely certain of victory in the war.

Foe's Plans in Burma Blasted

The Asahi had an editorial on the war situation in Burma. It said that the rapid progress of the operations of the Imperial Forces since February 4 gives one cause to conclude that the enemy has no chance to realize the plan of retaking Burma for which it has been making preparations ever since last fall and which was launched with such great confidence. It concluded that the high morale of the Imperial Forces coupled with their skill are giving them victory over the British forces which put as much reliance on materials and volume as the Americans in the central and South Pacific and who take pride in their equipment.

The victory of the Imperial Forces is important for the reason that it will make it possible for Japan to control the area which must be traversed by the enemy if it wishes to invade Burma and which constitutes the first front of the Asiatic races in the war for the liberation of Greater East Asia.

It is this front which is the hope of the 10,000,000 people of Burma and of the Indonesians of Java and Malai. The paper stressed that the 400,000,000 people of India are also watching this front keenly.

The Tokyo Shimbun published two editorials on the subject. One editorial explained the purport of the initiative taken by the Imperial Forces in the operations and said that "It is clear that the action of the Imperial Forces which upset the counter-offensive plans of the enemy was a great blow to the anti-Axis camp."

The other editorial dealt with the increased uneasiness of the enemy with the advance of the Indian National Army. It commented on the steady perfection of the army. It ended in a warning to the enemy that India has ceased to be connected with the British mainland, but that it now connected with Greater East Asia.

China Cooperation Urged

With regard to China the Mainichi said that the question of adjusting the status of the Japanese people residing on the Chinese continent is going to be taken up in earnest. It pointed out that there is something about the expansion of the Japanese in China which needed improvement, and insisted that things be righted to make it possible for the Japanese to make healthy progress.

With regard to the adjustment of the Japanese residents in China, the paper said that the matter must be so handled as to make secure the future development of Japanese nationals on the continent.

The paper urged the authorities concerned to recognize persons who have contributed toward Japan-China amity and to encourage those who are in a position to make such contributions in the future. It ended by warning against the dangers of uprooting Japan-China friendship on the spot.

The Yomiuri-Hochi noted the rural pacification council held in Nanking on February 10 and 11. It made remarks about the extension of agricultural capacity and output which is one of the purposes of the rural pacification movement and urged the popularization of the drive. As to the resolutions which were adopted at the council the paper endorsed them and expected the authorities to make a special effort for their realization.

The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out the condition of the 200,000,000 Mohammedans in Asia. The 60,000,000 Mohammedans in the East Indies and the 4,000,000 in Malai, the Philippines and Burma, the paper went on, have been saved from the horrors of American and British rule by the War of Greater East Asia and these are now enjoying life in security.

The paper directed attention to the struggle of the 80,000,000 Mohammedans in India against the British.

As for the Mohammedans in China, the paper expressed the conviction that they would be liberated if the political power of the National Government makes itself felt among them. It ended by saying that the 200,000,000 Mohammedans in Asia have definitely resolved to restore Asia after the manner of Mohammed, who after years of persecution, succeeded in spreading his teaching.

With regard to America and Britain, the Mainichi warned that the wiping out of Japan, talked of by them, is not mere propaganda. If they have any aims in this war, one of the greatest of them is to sweep Japan off from the surface of the earth. It held that so long as the enemies are not crushed there cannot be any hope of security for the Empire.

American Atrocities Condemned

In an editorial entitled "The Brutality of the Americans Recalled," the Tokyo Shimbun pointed out the attacks on Japanese hospital ships and other acts of inhumanity committed by America. "America and Britain are out to drag the world back to a state of barbarism," the paper said. "Unless they are overthrown, we can only despair of the future of the human race."

The Asahi published two editorials on the European war situation. In one of them the paper praised the heroic fighting of the Germans under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring in the area of Nettuno, and said that from this we have to learn a lesson in the conduct of modern warfare. "Our idea is not simply to praise the results which have been achieved by the Germans," the paper said. "We likewise laud the strategy and the spiritual power of Field Marshal Kesselring's army which made the success possible."

The paper noted that at the beginning of the year the Germans made up their minds to emulate Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War and said that it was reassuring to see them actually carry out the decision in reality.

In the other editorial which was entitled "Lessons of the Nettuno Battle" the paper explained the significance of the battle and expressed the belief that if the operations of invading the European continent, talked of so loudly by America and Britain, fail as the operations at Nettuno there is no doubt that it will have a decisive effect on the whole war. It declared that it is no wonder America and Britain have realized the necessity of re-examining the plans for the establishment of the second front in the light of the Nettuno operations.

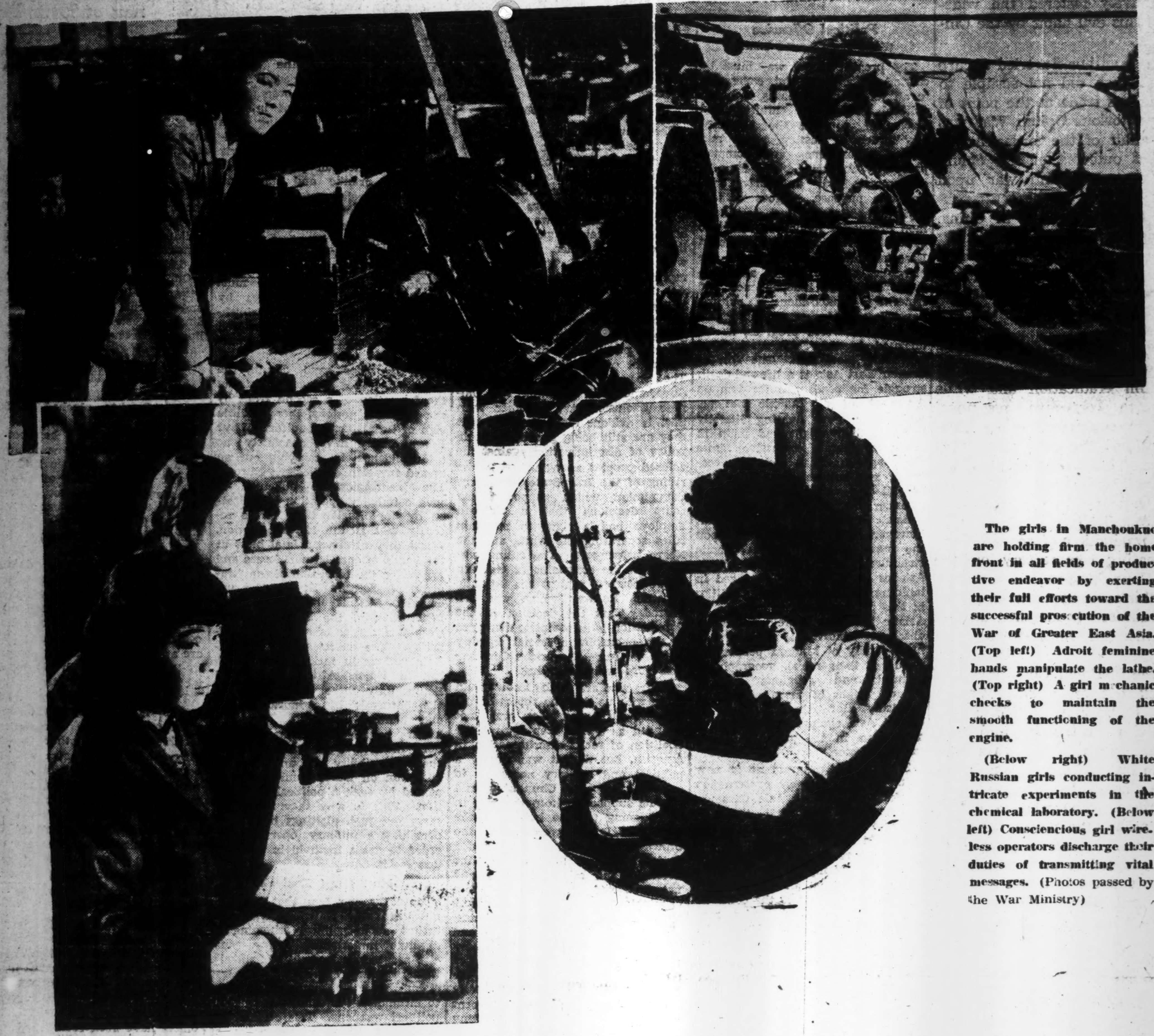
Spain, Portugal Lauded

The Yomiuri-Hochi, discussing the pressure put by America and Britain on neutral countries, pointed out that both Spain and Portugal have hitherto made a special effort to keep the Iberian Peninsula out of the war. It noted the heroic fight put up by Turkey in resisting America and Britain which want to influence it into taking sides in the war. It asked, "Why do all neutral countries unite in shying clear of war?" The paper answered this question by saying that all neutral countries know the war aims and the European policy of America and Britain and that they have a burning desire to defend their independence and security.

The Tokyo Shimbun condemned the menacing attitude of America and Britain toward Finland. It said that the purpose of the foreign policy of America and Britain is to promote their own ends. God will not side with these countries, the paper averred.

The Mainichi, in an editorial entitled "Fate of America and Britain," dealt with the article by H. G. Wells on the leadership of America and Britain and commended the conclusion reached by the British writer that there are no American and British leaders who are fit to lead a new world. The paper said that it was clear that Wells was reluctant to admit that the retreat of the leaders of America and Britain in the war have been cut off by the Jews. "Wells and Inge, former Bishop of Saint Paul's Church have at last discovered a part of what is plotted by the Jews," the paper said. Now that both America and Britain have realized that they cannot hope to win in the war, the paper said that it looks as though they were making a frantic effort to side with both friend and foe in the postwar period.

Fair Sex of Manchou Home Front



The girls in Manchoukuo are holding firm the home front in all fields of productive endeavor by exerting their full efforts toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. (Top left) Adroit feminine hands manipulate the lathe. (Top right) A girl mechanic checks to maintain the smooth functioning of the engine.

(Below right) White Russian girls conducting intricate experiments in the chemical laboratory. (Below left) Consciencious girl wireless operators discharge their duties of transmitting vital messages. (Photos passed by the War Ministry)

East Asia's Editorial Forum

(Continued from Page 4)

Federal Congress for the repeal of Election Tax Law which in reality ignored the suffrage of the white Negroes in eight States. While in professional baseball the National League decided to employ Negro players, the Richmond Times reported that 98 per cent of the Americans living in the southern States advocated for the continuation of discrimination against the Negroes in hotels, restaurants and public schools. At any rate the racial problems, particularly the Negro problem, have become so acute that they cannot be settled in a day or two."

The report quoted above is an eloquent testimony of the sorry state of affairs existing in the United States owing to the deep-rooted prejudices of the Americans against the Negroes and Orientals. In spite of the U.S. Declaration of Independence issued on July 4, 1776, that "All men are born equal," it is surprising that the Negroes or for that matter all Orientals in America are denied equality of treatment. But the lot of the Negroes in America is, indeed, tragic and deserving of sympathy. In addition to being denied equal treatment they are subjected to all sorts of indignities, persecutions and brutalities, such as being 'mobbed' or 'lynched' in public. And yet with all these crimes of the worst type against humanity, America can still boast of being a land of liberty and equality. What a travesty of facts! The reason for racial discrimination and color bar in America as well as in Britain and her Dominions is the superiority complex and arrogance of the white people of these regions. These latter are so ingrained and deep-rooted in them that they can never be converted to acknowledge that the colored peoples are in no way inferior to them and as such they deserve equality. That being so, it is futile for the colored peoples to expect any better treatment from the Anglo-Americans who are in reality their oppressors. The present sacred war of Greater East Asia, that is being waged by Japan on behalf of all Asiatics against America and Britain, provides these oppressed peoples a unique and excellent opportunity to rise against their oppressors and free themselves from the shackles of color bar and other persecutions.

Anti-Axis Pressure on Finland

(Continued from Page 4)

justice of such a policy. The recent intimidation of Finland by the United States totally disregards the sovereignty of that country.

In face of such threats by America, Finland has remained brave and unshaken. Her legation at Washington issued a statement to the effect that Finland's position has undergone no change as a result of the note received from the United States and that she would never surrender to such threats even though Helsinki be reduced to ashes.

As to the diplomatic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, a part of Karelia was ceded to the Soviets by Finland by virtue of a treaty signed between the two nations in 1939, and this portion is included in the Republic of Karelia which is one of the sixteen Soviet republics which had been granted special military and diplomatic rights.

The United States is apprehensive of the untoward effects of this measure of the Soviet Union on the status of Finland and the recent intimidation is aimed partly at maintaining normal and just diplomatic relations with that country. In other words, America drove a diplomatic wedge into Continental Europe. The republic of Karelia bristles with future diplomatic difficulties, involving the United States in the political muddle of Europe, and she will lose her already impaired prestige in world politics.

Concert Calendar

The fifth popular classics concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music office, featuring the Kaiyo Brass Band, under the baton of Yazaemon Hayakawa, Saturday, February 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Eiichi Asabuki, xylophone, accompanied by Miss Tamiko Tanaka, at the piano. The program includes (Part I—Brass band), Tokichi Setoguchi's March "Mamore Taiheiyo"; "Kanki" Overture arranged by Navy Brass band; Ivanovici's "Danube Waves Waltz"; "Nampo Fukei" arranged by Navy Brass band; "Kugun-no-Iryoku", arranged by Navy Brass band. (Part II) xylophone solo: Eiichi Asabuki's "Sujiku Kyoei-no-Shirabe"; Brahms' "Hungarian Rhapsody"; Calla's "Spagnora"; Eiichi Asabuki's "Themes on Birds"; Bizet's "Carmen Suite".

A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Tohmi, (pupil under Professor Leonid Kreutzer); Saturday, February 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Murayama Music Studios. (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata in E minor; Mozart's Sonata in A minor; Chopin's Twenty Four Preludes.

"Evening of Japanese and German Music"; featuring Madame Tamaki Miura, and Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano, Sunday, February 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: complete cycle of Schumann's "Frauenlibe und Leben"; Rentaro Taki's "Four Seasons" (a) The flower, (b) Enjoying the Evening Cool, (c) The Moon, (d) The Snow; Koscak Yamada's "Japanese Butterfly"; Rentaro Taki's "The Moon Over the Ruined Castle." The piano solo (Madame Chieko Hara): Schumann's "Carnaval."

The 5th dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Hinoki, sponsored by the Dai Nippon Kokoku Bunka Kyokai, Sunday, February 27, at 1 p.m. (matinee), at the Dai Nippon Kokoku Bunka Kyokai hall (Kokusai Kaikan, Kudan). The program includes Tokuhiko Oyama's "Dance" (symbolical poem), "Ame-nimo Makezu", "Fuken Fumon"; Shiro Fukai's "Gyokusai", "Dojo Echo", dance deportion by Hinoki.

A concert presenting Sakae Aoki's musical compositions, Monday, February 28, at 5:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The artists include Koji Taku, piano; Jun Bungaku, violin, duet by Miss Haruko Tokunaga (soprano) and Miss Yumeko Kuwabara (mezzo-soprano), vocal solo by Ri Soshun, tenor, Kin Keiro, bass, Chinichi Katsura, tenor. The piano accompaniment by Toraji Ohnaka and Shigeo Hayashi. The program includes Sakae Aoki's "Koku Zosan-no-Uta"; "Susume Gakuto-gun"; "Suisen-ka" and "Natsukashi-no-Hana"; Koscak Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; "Nobara"; Handel's "Largo"; Massnet's "Elegie"; Puccini's Aria from "La Boheme"; Mascagni's Aria from "Cavaleria Rusticana"; (Piano solo); Koji Taku: "Hamabe-no-Uta"; Sakae Aoki's Dance Suite, from "Karo Kaiso-Kyoku". The chorus by the Nippon Gassho-dan Chorus Groupe.

RITES HELD FOR HEROES

Notables Attend Services Solemnized at Yokosuka Naval Station

Joint funeral services for Captain Saburo Nitanda and other naval heroes, who met a gallant death in action were solemnized at the Yokosuka Naval Station at 10 a.m. on Tuesday attended by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, members of the bereaved families and many other notables.

The late Captain Nitanda's father-in-law, former Prime Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, father of the late Commander Takashi Yasumi and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, father of the late Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Ryoichi Ishiwata, were also present among the bereaved families.

Two Years After—An Appraisal

(Continued from Page 4)

long and weary road that we have traveled. For the time has been replete with almost insurmountable difficulties. We have experienced many a headache; we have shed many a tear. But our disappointments in our long march back to peace and normalcy have only served to inspire us to redoubled effort. There is something in the character of our people that will never say die, that never will admit complete defeat.

Of course we are still far from our goal of peace, prosperity and happiness. But considering the times and the thousand and one obstacles on the way, we can say we have done more than fairly well.

(End)

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1944

Changes in the General Staffs

The appointment by the Throne of General Hideki Tojo as Chief of the Army General Staff and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of the Navy General Staff is a move which will markedly strengthen Japan's fighting power. Coming so close on the heels of the shifts in Cabinet personnel of a few days ago, this latest development with respect to the General Staffs shows that both in the political and in the military and naval spheres the Government is leaving nothing undone to raise progressively the maximum fighting efficiency of the nation.

The change in the General Staffs creates a situation unprecedented in the history of Japan. In the person of General Tojo are now concentrated the powers of Prime Minister, Minister of War, Minister of Munitions, and Chief of the Army General Staff, while in the person of Admiral Shimada are concentrated the powers of Minister of the Navy and Chief of the Navy General Staff. It means not merely a harmony but a complete unity of administration and command which, by its unprecedented character, is bound to produce unprecedented results.

The concentration of authority and responsibility over both administration and command assures perfect coordination of the generation of power and the execution of that power. At the same time the rich and successful experience of the former Chiefs of the Army and the Navy General Staffs, Field-Marshal Sugiyama and Fleet-Admiral Nagano, will continue to be fully utilized through their counsel in the Supreme War Council. The new arrangement can only mean a marked enhancement of the total fighting strength of Japan.

The ability to adapt itself quickly to the demands of new conditions, to change itself freely, is a mark of vitality and strength in any living organism. Inability to change, inflexibility of organization, is a sign of stagnation and death. In the survival of the fittest, victory and life come to those who possess the greatest power of adaptation. The readiness of the Japanese Government to make drastic changes whenever necessary, already demonstrated on so many occasions, proves the capacity of the Japanese nation to surmount triumphantly any new developments which may occur in the problems which confront it. The latest change is one more specific evidence of the flexible vitality and vigor which spell victory for the Japanese nation.

Nanking's Anti-Opium Program

The measures recently adopted by the National Government at Nanking, designed to stamp out the opium evil from the areas under its jurisdiction within three years, constitute a significant aspect of the present renaissance of China. The harm and degeneration which the opium traffic has wrought for centuries upon the life of the Chinese nation require no explanation. This situation has constituted one of the major problems of that country. The fact that the National Government has started steps to undertake a drastic solution of this problem furnishes one more evidence of the revolutionary constructive role which this regime is playing in the historic regeneration of China.

It is a striking fact that the opium evil, like virtually all the serious afflictions which have plagued China in recent years, was the direct result of Western imperialism. It was the Dutch who introduced the nefarious habit of smoking opium into China, and it was the British, abetted by other European and American nationals, who forced the wholesale consumption of opium upon the Chinese populace. In the early days of Western trade with China, China's artistic and handicraft industries produced many commodities which the Western world desired, but the West in those days before the Industrial Revolution possessed nothing which it could ship to China in exchange. The only commodity, which the Western traders, avaricious for profits, could think of with which to balance their trade was opium produced in the poppy fields of the British East India Company. Hence these Western traders forcibly pushed the opium trade upon China and aggressively fostered the widespread adoption of this evil habit by the Chinese.

When the Chinese authorities tried to curb this menace, the British did not scruple to protect their obnoxious trade at the point of the gun, and the notorious Opium War was the result. The affair of the lorcha Arrow was another direct outcome of the opium traffic, and the second British war upon China resulted in the still further entrenchment of British opium interests in China. Later when foreign opium interests finally withdrew, their previous activities had already succeeded in enmeshing the Chinese so firmly in the coils of the opium habit that the Chinese could not but continue the evil by their own efforts.

Hence it was that many previous Chinese administrations, while paying lip service to the ideal of opium eradication and while pretending to take corrective measures, actually in practice encouraged the continuation of the evil. Under the guise of restricting the production of opium through prohibitive taxes, these administrations created conditions under which the inescapable taxes could be met, paradoxically enough, only by encouraging the production of more opium. It is an illuminating commentary on the character of the Chungking regime that it is still carrying on this same hypocritical policy, continuing the traditions bequeathed upon it by its Anglo-American imperialistic supporters.

In contrast, the National Government of China has struck out on a revolutionary divergent policy. Its program of reform aims at the fundamental reconstruction and regeneration of Chinese life, a return to the pristine virtues of the real China as it was before it became contaminated by the poison of Western imperialism. The welfare of the Chinese people, rather than profits for a few exploiters, is its aim. Hence its program of opium abolition, adopted so auspiciously last week, is bound to succeed in a way that the previous half-hearted efforts of other administrations could not hope to succeed.

The Government of Japan, which is giving every aid to the National Government of China in its program of national regeneration, heartily supports the new policy of opium eradication. Despite the canards which Japan's enemies have often spread about her policy with regard to narcotics, no one can deny the shining evidence of her actual deeds. These deeds are illuminated by the fact that the opium evil has never been allowed to exist in Japan, and that the opium traffic has been rapidly and thoroughly brought under control and then eradicated in Chosen and in Taiwan and wherever the authority of Japan has spread. Japan, which is the inspiring apostle of the pure and moral Oriental way of life, hails the efforts of China to rid herself of the contamination of opium foisted upon her by Western imperialism and wishes her success in this holy crusade.

Clear and Cold

The azure vault, free from cloud, looked clear and cold and so hard that it seemed as if a stone flung against it would resound with a ringing noise.

The wind had died away and the disturbed air had settled into calm. The air of autumn seemed almost metallic. In spring, sound-waves travel in a gentle and leisurely manner; in this season, on the contrary, sound travels in a similar manner to that of a discharged kabura-arrow. The sharp sound is no sooner communicated to the air than it ceases.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

February 23, 1943

The French Consul at Nanking visited the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Government today and handed to Mr. Chang, Chief of the European and American Affairs Bureau, the copy of the statement issued by the Vichy Government in relation to its decision to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China and to retrocede administrative rights over its concessions.

* * *

A large formation of the Imperial Air Force consisting of bombers and fighter planes attacked the Tinsukia airfields and after bombing 15 large-sized enemy aircraft on the ground, completely burnt down at least four of them and inflicted heavy damages on others. The Japanese raiders ascertained that a fuel depot was set ablaze as well as two other establishments.

* * *

For the first time in four months, an air raid alarm was sounded in Chungking for two hours between one and three p.m. today.

* * *

The United States Army announced today that for harvesting cotton in Arizona, the mobilization of troops in that State was sanctioned. It is the first time in the history of the United States that troops are being mobilized for agricultural purposes. The acute shortage of farm labor is ever becoming serious, and the discharge of recruited soldiers and the import of foreign workers are now being eagerly demanded.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Political Offensive

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present global war must be carried to a successful conclusion in all its different phases, military, political, economic, cultural and ideological, so that the projected new order of lasting peace and justice, co-existence and common prosperity for all nations may be consummated at an early date. For this purpose, it goes without saying, the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region will have to be constructed speedily throughout East Asia along the lines of the five principles of co-existence and common prosperity, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, development of economy and contribution to world progress, as enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is a life-and-death struggle for peace and freedom on the part of all Asiatic nations, which are now fighting literally with all their might and main in order to liberate themselves from the Anglo-American political, economic and cultural yoke once and for all and establish a sphere of common prosperity in their region.

Asia's final victory in the war, however, will largely hinge upon the new political and economic structure which the 1,000 million Asiatics are now busily engaged in building in the wake of hostilities in this part of the world. Once all Asiatic nations are welded into an absolutely indivisible bloc as a huge family of kindred peoples by virtue of their racial, geographical, cultural and religious affinity, Japan's might of arms will prove decidedly more than sufficient to defend Asia against any attempt at aggression in the years and centuries to come.

Such rapid progress as is now being witnessed in the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region will therefore serve to deal a serious blow to the enemy in the present war. In this sense, the recent Joint Declaration, which is inspiring great enthusiasm into the hearts of all those who are devoting their lives to the construction of a new Asiatic order, may strike one as a political offensive directed against the anti-Axis camp. In this connection, however, we should never confuse the end with the means. We are fighting for a new order of lasting peace and justice, freedom and equality, co-existence and common prosperity. The war is the means by which we are striving to attain this end, although the construction of this new order must by all means be expedited in order to accelerate the prosecution of the war. In fact, all Asiatic nations, and Japan and China in particular, had long been working for the attainment of the great ideals of universal peace and human progress, as witness Japan's traditional national policy as well as the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Pan-Asianism. Even if there had been no War of Greater East Asia, the 1,000 million Asiatics would have by this time started a general revolt against Anglo-American domination and exploitation with a view to emancipating themselves and once more becoming their own masters, fully worthy of the great heritage of ancient civilization and culture handed down to them from time immemorial.

Our greatest concern at the present moment is therefore to make the world safe for peace and freedom, co-existence and common prosperity, war or no war, although, needless to say, we shall have to win the war and exterminate Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy in order to attain that end. Thus, our war aims are perfectly free from any ulterior motive or selfish desire for material gain. It is, however, far from our intention to disparage in any way the importance of political, economic and other non-military offensives in the present war. We know full well that every effort, be it military or non-military in nature, that is rendered for the cause of the war, will count in the long run in deciding the final issue of the current world-wide upheaval. The most important fact in this connection, which we can never afford to lose sight of in prosecuting the war, is that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, which affords the basis on which the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is to be built, has proclaimed before the whole world the common ideals of all Asiatic nations, which fall in perfectly well with Japan's doctrine of Hakko Ichiu. Obviously, this proclamation holds good for all time to come, independently of the global war now under way. Thus it has nothing whatever to do with military strategy or diplomatic tactics. Nor was it originally intended to serve the purpose of any political offensive in the war. The warning sound through the Imperial Diet by Prime Minister General Tojo while speaking before the Lower House Budget Committee on January 22, lest misunderstanding should occur on this question, goes far toward clarifying beyond all doubt Japan's perfectly altruistic war aims as well as Asia's great ideals of peace and justice, freedom and common prosperity.

Racial Discrimination in U.S.

(From the Greater Asia)

The news that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has ruled that the segregation of Negroes on American railroads does not constitute unlawful discrimination comes as a bombshell to those who still believe that America would give up her discriminatory policy against the colored peoples. This belief was strengthened by the recent repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the U.S. Congress, which indicated that America was now making an attempt to retrieve the grave injustices perpetrated on the colored peoples by denying them the right of equality and freedom. That the real intention of the U.S. Government in repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act is other than this, is evident from the fact that they are still being guided by their policy of discrimination against the colored peoples as witnessed in the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission which supported the court decisions that a railroad employe had a right to maintain rules separating the white and the Negro passengers. The ruling was given on the complaint of eighteen Negro seamen against the Atlantic Coastline Railway which was dismissed. That the decision of the Commission is in complete disregard of the principles of racial equality stipulated in the American Constitution goes without saying.

Those who are in the know would agree with us that the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was not intended as a first step toward the abolition of racial discrimination in America, but that it was purely a political and military necessity, in order to appease Chungking and win its support to keep the war in China going for the benefit of the anti-Axis. If that were not so, the United States would have adopted a uniform policy toward all the Orientals and colored peoples and not restricted the repeal of discriminatory laws to the Chinese alone For, according to the latest reports, the problem of racial and color bar in America is as before and in fact it has become more intensified, as testified to by the President of the Central Daily News of Chungking in his recent report from New York. According to his report even during wartime within the home front of the United States the most exacting of all the troubles is this racial problem. Not a single day passes without an article concerning the Negro problem in all the leading newspapers. For instance, there were articles that when President Roosevelt demanded fair play on the part of the employer for the employment of Negroes the Southern Pacific Railway Company failed to comply with the order, or that the Federal Electric Committee requested a certain Production Industry Committee for the abolition of discriminatory treatment to Negro laborers or that a Negro woman singer was prohibited from performing in an American theater in Baltimore. And one of the articles in a paper went so far as to disclose that when in a Baltimore factory of the Western Electric Company a dispute arose in regard to the just treatment of Negroes, the factory was occupied by the American Army. From the above report it is obvious that one of the main problems that the country is confronted with is the Negro problem, and how the American authorities will settle this problem at this juncture when the youths of the United States are fighting for the so-called "four freedoms" embodied in the Atlantic Charter, remains to be seen.

But this is not the only problem that the United States has to contend with. For, when we talk of the racial problem in America we have to take into consideration the three existing groups residing in America. Firstly, there are 13,000,000 Negroes who form 10 per cent of the whole population of the United States; secondly there are 5,000,000 Jews and thirdly 20,000,000 Catholics. The statistics of public opinion in the 41 States of the United States of America for the half-yearly period, investigated by Public Opinion Investigation reveal some interesting facts. "In Boston and Chicago or every other city throughout the country, there is somewhat strong anti-Jewish sentiment, though varied in its intensity. In the western States there is discrimination against the Chinese and Mexicans in addition to the Negro problem which prevails throughout the country. The Negroes are not entitled to become skilled laborers despite shortage of labor in the United States during wartime. And although the Government is desperately trying to increase the number of fighting men, the Negroes are not included in large numbers. There was a movement in the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)

ANTI-AXIS PRESSURE ON FINLAND

Political-Military Moves Threatened in Persuasive Notes

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The necessity by the Anglo-Americans to form a second front in Western Europe has been growing with the progress of international affairs. The increasing voice of the Soviet Union in the disposition of European problems vis-a-vis th Anglo-American policies made the latter frantic and impatient, especially in relation with the problem of a second front. Moreover, the enemy realizes that some tangible solution must be given of this problem by way of coping with their domestic complications. In other words, the Anglo-Americans must hoodwink their own peoples by some patchwork, and the establishment of a second front is considered as a convenient means for this purpose.

On the other hand, despite the much advertised propaganda about the formation of a second front by the anti-Axis nations, there is little sign of its realization so far. Why? Because they have absolutely no self-confidence in carrying out an armed invasion of Western Europe. The insurmountable difficulty of such a military operation is indicated by the disaster their forces recently met at the Nettuno region, where they received a fatal blow at the hands of the German forces and are facing the repetition of the "tragedy of Salerno Bay." The undeniable fact is that a military penetration of the European Fortress is a matter of stupendous difficulty. The successes of the anti-Axis nations in making their landing in North Africa, Sicily and South Italy were due mainly to the betrayals by Admiral Darlan and Marshal Badoglio. The war leaders of the Anglo-American nations themselves are well aware of the impossibility of any landing operation on Europe unless accompanied by such a political machination. This is why they invariably carry out such plottings before undertaking a military operation, in order to get a foothold in preparation for it.

Must Court Neutrals

Moreover the fact that they do not have any plausible war aim makes such political scheming of absolute importance. They must also secure the goodwill of neutrals. In the absence of any just and moral claim, the Anglo-Saxons must resort to intimidation and intrigue as their political weapons. This certainly is in sharp contrast to our policy of enlisting the cooperation of the peoples of Greater East Asia through the elucidation of our just war aims, and our practice of amity and mutual respect in relations with them.

At the time of the Teheran Conference, it was reported by the anti-Axis camp that the participants of the conference had come to agree on their policy of making attacks on Germany. We have already seen the failure of attack from the southern part of Europe. The anti-Axis nations sent a note of intimidation to the Balkan nations last December urging them to leave the Axis group but nothing has come out of this diplomatic offensive. We have also seen the utter failure of the Anglo-American attacks on the Axis nations on the Italian front. Now, so long as the Italian offensive, which Churchill regards as a third front, is ineffective against Germany, the Anglo-Americans are driven to the necessity of undertaking a second front in Western Europe. It was because of this that Britain sent a note of intimidation to Spain some time ago in order to get some foothold on the Iberian Peninsula for its landing operation. The Anglo-Americans also have recently attempted to bring about an economic pressure on Spain for the same purpose but have so far met with complete failure. The only result of such measures is the increased antipathy of Spain toward the Anglo-Americans.

Despite failures in their policy of threatening neutrals, the Anglo-Americans are evidently avowed to carry it out further as is seen in the case of Finland, to whom they recently dispatched a note exhorting her to leave the Axis camp, they declared that she should hold herself responsible for any dire results that may come from her cooperation with Germany in the present war, hinting in no uncertain terms that they would resort to both military and diplomatic pressure.

Change in Four Years

One cannot but recall the totally different attitude shown to Finland by the United States and Britain four years ago when war broke out between that country and the Soviet Union. They gave moral and material support to the Finns, praising them by saying that they were the most democratic people in Europe. But now they regard Finland as their enemy. Such a contradictory diplomatic policy of the United States certainly reveals their selfish motive. She changes her foreign policy the moment it becomes detrimental to her own interests without the least consideration as to the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 5)

Two Years After—An Appraisal

Latent Possibilities of Filipinos Aroused to New Awareness of Their Place in Cultural World

By LEON MA. GONZALES
(From the Philippine Review)

Part II

No better indication of the people's faith in the future is there than the amount of actual reconstruction work undertaken. Everywhere in the city and in the provinces, construction work is going on. In 1942, 126 buildings were constructed, amounting to 92,000 pesos. Up to October last year, 272 buildings were or are undergoing construction, with a total valuation of 6,600,000 pesos.

Our gradual return to normalcy is very patently shown in our customs and internal revenue collections. Since the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission in January 1942, there has been a steady rise in our collections. In 1942, a total of 14,700,000 pesos was collected; last year, our collections up to October reached 21,700,000 pesos.

Philippine industry has not lagged behind in the general upward climb. From December 1942 up to August 1943, a total of 2,600 establishments have been registered, with a total paid-up capital of almost 69,000,000 pesos. The total number of laborers employed reached 24,000.

So far, no complete data are available for our mining enterprises. Only data extant on the subject are those that pertain to non-metallic minerals, such as guano, asbestos, coal, gypsum, and silica. There are at present 25 mining companies in this category, with a total capitalization of 160,000 pesos.

Peace and normalcy in any country is largely dependent on its transportation and communication facilities. All the other factors of progress in this country would not count for much if the destroyed roads, bridges, railways, and communication facilities are not reconstructed. Cognizant of this fact, both the government and the Japanese military authorities are doing all within their means to restore these vital arteries of progress.

Bridges Reconstructed

The war destroyed 766 bridges throughout the Archipelago. To date, 478 of these bridges have been reconstructed. As of November 22 last, 443 post offices have been re-established. This represents a sizeable number of the pre-war total of 1,062. Also, 49 telegraph offices have been established and 67 telegraph and telephone offices reopened. But mail and communications are not limited to places within the country. Telegraphic service may also be had with other countries in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, and mail sent to 17 points in the same orbit.

The workingman, the backbone of the nation, has also been well taken care of during the last two years. Proofs of the government's paternal benevolence to labor are the creation of the Bureau of Employment and, lately, the passage of the living wage law, under the initiative of His Excellency, the President of the Republic. One of the very first acts of the President has been to raise the minimum salary of all those employed by the government to 60 pesos. In the President, the man with the hoe and in overalls has a staunch champion.

The records show that in 1942 a total of 20,715 laborers were placed in jobs. Among the biggest helpers were the city government, the public welfare bureau, the liaison and public assistance service, and the YMCA of the Philippines. From January to October 1943, 17,368 had already been employed. Since its creation, the Bureau of Employment has been able to place 1,761 laborers in jobs. Private entities, numbering 1,217, have absorbed the greater majority of the jobless last year.

But the unemployed are still a big legion, in a manner of saying. Up to the end of October 1943, no less than 26,934 jobseekers had been registered. How to direct this vast amount of energy now lying idle into productive channels should be the immediate concern of every one.

Progress, of course, has not been limited to the political and economic phases of our existence. Along with progress in these two lines we have also achieved remarkable strides in social endeavors. Foremost among these achievements I would consider our spiritual re-orientation. Heretofore, our spiritual tutor was the west, but our oriental mind was too alien and too foreign to benefit from its tutorship. In spite of our western veneer, we are at bottom orientals. To a discerning mind, our effort to ape the occidentals must have been not only unfortunate but also ridiculous. It is only fitting that we should rediscover ourselves, and throw away our borrowed cloak and put on our true trappings.

National Regeneration

Together with the re-discovery of our oriental soul, we are experiencing a national regeneration, which is very sorely needed at this particular time when we are just beginning to assert ourselves as an independent country. Little by little we are doing away with the slave complex. Little by little we are realizing and asserting ourselves that it is not the color of the skin but the character of an individual that matters.

Of moment, too, is the cultural resistance that is going on. It is surprising, at this late date, how little we knew—and know—of our rich cultural heritage. Heretofore, we were indoctrinated with the belief that only our conquerors have a tradition and a culture. Correspondingly, we became so ignorant of our culture that we associated the words only with Western civilization, believing that it was a private property of the Occident. We thought that culture was something remote from our world of experience as Filipinos and referred to it only as a refined dialectic or an academic prettiness. And so it is indeed refreshing to be told by our historians that we are a great people with a great past; that we can draw inspiration from the lives of our own heroes.

Our cultural renaissance is, of course, only in its initial stage. So much of our glorious past is still to be unearthed and brought to public light; so much of the good that is in our people is still to be stimulated and exercised. But we are on our way to cultural greatness. The latent possibilities of our people are being aroused to a new awareness of our place in the cultural world. With that as inspiration, there is no doubt that we shall soon find our place in the world of culture.

Trust Well Placed

Here we might pause for a moment and ask ourselves; what has the President of the Republic done for the people since his assumption of duty on October 14th, last? If the past few weeks are an indication of what our President can and will do, then our trust in his leadership has not been better placed.

An alert statesman and leader, he has created the National Planning Board, composed of tried and true public servants, to diagnose our ills and plan their solutions.

The biggest strides he has made so far are in solving the economic problems of the country. Only a few days ago, he created the Food Control Administration office. The newly-created office is invested with broad powers and consolidates all foodstuffs control organizations. Such a vigorous measure has to be adopted in order that food for the masses, which in his message to the National Assembly he said is the most important problem of the country, which might be insured, especially at this time when the cost of living has skyrocketed.

Other measures which he has adopted to alleviate the sufferings of the people are, as we have intimated somewhere above, the raising of the compensation of government workers to what has been rightly termed as the living wage; the extension of relief by the appropriation of a sizeable sum for widows and orphans and other direct sufferers of the war; the vigorous enforcement of control measures; and the creation of the Flood Control Board. At the time of writing, a Relief Committee headed by Minister Quintin Paredes has been named to put into immediate effect the various relief and rehabilitation measures of the President.

Continue Normal Pursuits

Fully aware that no amount of government intervention in the food situation would be of avail if the people are not able to till their lands in peace, the President has passed a measure to increase the number of peace officers. The appropriation of 40,000,000 pesos yearly for the maintenance of a Constabulary force of 40,000 is the best proof that the President is desirous of maintaining peace and order in this country at whatever cost in order that our people may be able to continue their normal pursuits in life without let up or hindrance. The recent elevation of the head of the Constabulary to a vice-ministership is further testimony of his desire to restore peace to our shores.

And yet all these measures have been undertaken while performing his daily chores as head of our government. He has also done a lot in the field of government and administration which, in ordinary times, would have been sufficient to bolster him in the estimate of his countrymen but which, during this time of stress, have been temporarily overshadowed by his emergency measures. To enumerate them would only be repeating those which are still fresh in our minds.

Briefly, we have thus dealt with the achievements that the Filipino nation has attained since that fateful day in December when the international maelstrom brought us into the titanic conflict. In spite of the shortness of time, it has been a

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For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Wednesday, February 23
TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Illusions
ASAHI—Another Forward Step: Iron and Steel Merger

American Illusions

TOKYO SHIMBUN—We need not dwell at length on the vital position of the Philippines in Greater East Asia. It stands between the South China Sea and the Pacific and has to the east the inner South Seas waters and to the west French Indo-China, and has for near neighbors Malai, Borneo, Java and Sumatra. It faces to the southeast Celebes and New Guinea. Thus in its relations with Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it is situated in the pivotal center of Greater East Asia traffic. Its geographical position is of the utmost importance strategically, politically and economically. It is clear, therefore, that tendencies in this rejuvenated Republic will be extremely important for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. It is for this reason that the United States is so anxious to circulate the propaganda that it would wrest back the Philippines. Thereby it dreams it can undermine the unity of Greater East Asia.

Having ruled the Philippines for 40 years and exercised far-reaching influence upon the manners and customs of the Filipinos with its shallow materialistic civilization, the United States imagines that it had conferred benefits upon the Philippines and that once it can get in touch with the Filipinos it can win them back by their usual methods of cajolery. The fact is that the Americans are still cherishing the antiquated notion that the Philippine people are a pliant clay to America's manipulation. They do not realize that the Philippines now has an iron defense never before imagined in all the 40 years of American rule and the Filipinos a sense of independence and national pride impossible for the self-conceited Americans to perceive. Thus, the Philippines remains utterly unmoved by the painstaking and assiduous intrigue of the United States.

The changes that have come over the Philippines in the last two years of freedom from American rule, which have so disappointed the Americans, are rooted in the self-realization of the Philippine people inspired by the principles embodied in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. It is only natural that when the rise or fall of a nation is at stake, the people should listen to the party that has kept its promise and refuse to lend ear to the party that has defaulted. In fact, the educational system now being enforced in the Philippines to lay the foundations for its future greatness is based on elimination of Americanism and emphasis on the spirit of the patriot-poet Rizal. President Laurel on February 17 said in a broadcast speech that the meaning of Philippine reconstruction lay in the recovery of the soul of which the Philippines had been robbed by America.

The Philippines, thus, is steadily progressing with initiative and fiery zeal toward the construction of Greater East Asia in cooperation with its sister nations. The American design to influence it in any way from afar is bound to end like a Don Quixotesque tilt with a windmill.

Another Forward Step

ASAHI—The Cabinet, which had undertaken to strengthen production and welfare in these times of decisive warfare by carrying out changes of three economic Ministers, has taken another step to bring administration and command closer together by having Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo appointed Chief of the Army General Staff and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Moreover, the Cabinet Council is hereafter to be held in the Imperial Palace. This marks an epochal advance in the procedure for arriving at a decision and obtaining the Imperial sanction on any measure decided upon. There is no regulation fixing the time or place for a council meeting of this nature. When first the Cabinet system was inaugurated in the early years of Meiji Era it was usual to meet in the Palace. Before the seismic fires of 1923 it used to meet at the Cabinet office within the Palace compound.

That the Cabinet Council should have been decided to be held in the Palace just at this stage of government and warfare, however, is indicative of the stringent nature of the times and the renewed determination of the Ministers of State to dedicate themselves heart and soul to the prosecution of war. It is expected that the new arrangement will make for increased efficiency in the exercise of the ministerial function to advise the Throne

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

U.S. Scribe Hurls Challenge at Public—What Ideal Are We Fighting for, He Asks

Warns People Against Gov't Propaganda; Voices Concern Over Future

BERLIN, February 21. (By Arrangement with the Asahi)—That America was actually in the war long before Pearl Harbor; that America's "war for the overthrow of dictatorships and imperialism" is actually being fought for the maintenance of both—dictatorships and imperialism; that America has no idealistic aims in this war and that she has nothing to gain but much to lose in the struggle. These are the main points of an article written for the February 19 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" by Demoree Bess, who was active in Europe as the magazine's correspondent up to October, 1941. The salient parts of the article follow:

"America entered this war as Britain's ally for the sake of democracy and the protection of the peoples' right of self-determination—at least, this is what many Americans are still believing even to the present day. But the fair phrazing is nothing else than propaganda concocted by those circles who dragged America into this war. It becomes plain that this claim is a mere deception when we reconsider the circumstances which led to America's becoming involved into this war. This propaganda was merely used in order to hide from the American people the true aspects of the world policies followed by those who were responsible for the present war.

"When I returned, after five years' absence to America from Europe in October, 1941, I felt truly like 'Alice in Wonderland.' At that time there was not a single person in Europe who did not know that America was already in the war, with her feet deep in it, and that there had already occurred frequent occasions when she had taken hostile actions against Germany.

U.S. People Blindfolded

"Under the Lend-Lease Act, America had taken on an obligation to support Germany's enemies by supplying arms and offering assistance in various other forms. Besides, the American fleet was in charge of convoying British commercial transport units in crossing sea areas threatened by German submarines, and parts of the U.S. fleet frequently had exchanged fire with German submarines and planes. Moreover, President Roosevelt, on his own account, had already repeatedly declared in the name of the American people that 'America was determined to overthrow the Hitler regime,' Nevertheless, the U.S. Government was not prepared to admit that it was de facto in a state of war with Germany. It thus seems that until Pearl Harbor, the American people had been blindfolded with a completely mistaken view of the facts. Indeed, until immediately before the formal war entry of America, public opinion still raised the question as to whether 'America could remain outside the war'.

"This ignorance on the side of the people was further aggravated by all kinds of wrong statements issued by the Government with regard to various issues. Besides, the American political propagandists attempted to stir up our feelings with the slogan that the war in Europe was 'a struggle between dictatorship and democracy.' This, however, was a bad distortion of actual facts. That is, because on the side of the democratic countries, just as well on the Axis side, there were States run on a totalitarian principle, such as for instance, the Soviet Union, Poland, Jugoslavia, and Greece. Therefore, many of the refugee Governments in London were totalitarian States. But America, before Pearl Harbor, had recognized those countries as anti-Axis countries and had promised to apply the Lend-Lease Act to them, without even once requesting those countries to change their political setup. For instance, the Jugoslav Refugee Government was but a small group which had taken the power into its hands at the time when Regent Paul had concluded an agreement with Germany. Not even a fool could therefore say that was a democratic Government. The only reason why America supported that Government was because it had succeeded in a coup d'etat in opposition to the agreement with Germany. And America even went so far as to promise more positive help in the event that Jugoslavia would fight Germany.

'What Are We Fighting For?'

"It is clear that the Roosevelt Administration had thus dragged America into the European war already several months before Pearl Harbor.

"But then, for what kind of purpose are we fighting now? We are declaring that we want to protect the colonies for the British, French, Belgian, and Dutch peoples. Thus, if there be anyone who says that we are fighting for the overthrow of imperialism, he stands on a very shallow and weak foundation. And the worst of it all is that nobody in the world will ever recognize the sacrifices which we are making. It is impossible that for the sake of the Roosevelt policy, the American people should become the benefactor of all the world. The countries of Europe who are relying on their colonies for their existence have more faith in Britain than in America, as is shown, for instance, in the fact that Portugal has turned over the Azores, not to America but to Britain.

"Then, what will remain for us after the war? Anyway, we are not fighting for the overthrow of totalitarianism and imperialist, as the Roosevelt faction is trying to make us believe. Besides, it is reportedly being said that after the war the Soviet Union will have to dance to our tune, but in the event of an anti-Axis victory the position of the dictator in the Soviet Union will become much stronger; and the imperialistic States who are relying on their colonies for their existence would get back their colonies and continue their prosperity. Then, could this be called 'a war of democracy to overthrow the dictatorships'?

"What we want is peace and security. But if we look closely at the present situation in America, we see not a single ideal formed as yet. Therefore, we have no competency for creating 'an ideal world'. The only thing we can do is to make efforts to prevent this war from still widening its scope and to build a proper set-up for that purpose."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 22

In Krivoi Rog, our troops are engaged in heavy house to house fighting with advanced enemy forces.

At Svenigorodka, east of Shashkoff, south of the Beresina and northeast of Regachev, all enemy attacks were repelled with high casualties inflicted on the Soviets. Local dents were ironed out or sealed off. North of Velikije Luki, too, the Soviets made unsuccessful attacks.

After the destruction of all military installations, the ruins of the former town of Cholm were evacuated within the ambit of the systematic movement of detachment. Between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus, major enemy attacks were foiled in several sectors.

General of the Artillery Stemmermann, the commander of the German fighting group, which was cut off west of Cherkassy but was able to break through, was killed in action on the last day of the break-through by a direct shell hitting his car. General Stemmermann distinguished himself in connection with the unshakable attitude of the German troops as well as in the carrying out of the break through. With the death of General Stemmermann, the German army has lost a particularly distinguished troop leader.

Luftwaffe Bombs Nettuno

In Italy, our troops in several sectors of the Nettuno beachhead were able to improve their positions in the face of tough enemy resistance. All enemy counter-attacks against our new lines were repelled. The enemy fighting groups, encircled south of Aprilia, is being overpowered gradually. Formations of German battleplanes and bombers during day and night continued their attacks on the Nettuno beachhead, with telling effect.

Two enemy merchant vessels totalling 9,000 gross register tons were severely damaged by bomb hits in Anzio harbor, while several ammunition depots and war material stores were blown up.

On the afternoon of February 21, a United States bomber formation with strong fighter escort attacked places in western and central Germany but the damage done was small. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 33 enemy aircraft were shot down including 25 four-engined bombers.

Last night, several enemy planes dropped bombs on western and southwestern Germany.

Meanwhile, fast German aircraft attacked the London area early this morning.

HUGE BATTLE RAGING ON ARAKAN SECTOR; 7TH ARMY ISOLATED

Ngakyedauk Pass Arga, Scene of Clash, Says Enemy Headquarters

Special

LISBON, February 22.—Serious fighting is understood to be raging in the vicinity of Ngakyedauk Pass, north of Buthidaung, on the Arakan front.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia announced in its communique, issued yesterday, that the 7th Indian Division had been isolated in the vicinity of the eastern tip of Ngakyedauk Pass and that a serious battle was developing with the Japanese.

U.S. Exaggerations Scorned

Special

LISBON, February 22.—The tremendously puffed-up claims by General MacArthur as well as the American Navy Department regarding alleged Japanese losses in the Pacific are being ridiculed and discounted even by their British allies, it was revealed by the Chicago Tribune. The paper based its contention on the charges made in a British weekly—a copy of which was recently received in Washington—that MacArthur's claims of the Japanese planes destroyed and the Navy Department's report of the Japanese losses are "grossly exaggerated." It said that the November 19 issue of the above British journal asserted that the British authorities discount the American claims because if they were true, the Japanese Navy and Air Force would have been destroyed long ago.

The British publication, in an ironic editorial, cooly dismissed MacArthur's daily official report as unreliable and charged that both he and the Navy Department were conducting a political rather than a military campaign in the Pacific theater of operations, it was reported.

The editorial said that if the claims made by MacArthur and the United States Navy Deparment are added to those claimed by Chungking and the other anti-Axis forces, "either the Japanese military and air power must have been greatly weakened—or if it isn't so as our own authorities suggest—then MacArthur and the American Navy Department are conducting—not war—but an election propaganda with the Japanese Navy."

The journal added, "Is it not time for the public to receive really authoritative recitation of the prospects of war in the Far East?"

Churchill Making Speech

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to speak before the House of Commons shortly, according to London reports.

The date for his speech is not yet known, but according to Associated Press reports, his scheduled speech will give detailed reports on the world war situation since the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Ishiwata Receives Ashes of Heroic Son During Pause in Duties at Finance Post

On the morning of February 20, the new Minister of Finance, Sotaro Ishiwata, received formal notice of the death at his post of his eldest son, Ryoichi, a Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander, from the Yokosuka Naval Station. Ryoichi's ashes made their silent return home at 3:27 p.m. yesterday.

Shouldering the heavy responsibilities of the nation's decisive war finance, Minister Ishiwata had buried his sorrow deep in his heart as he plunged into the work of guiding the finances of 100,000,000 nationals of Japan. No doubt he recalled with a sharp pang of sorrow the time of his assumption of the Finance Minister's chair in 1939, when Ryoichi had proven himself a No. 1 secretary in taking care of the visitors, both private and public, and the newspaper men who thronged the Ishiwata home at Kagomachi, Koishikawa.

Ryoichi would have been the first to send words of congratulation and encouragement to his father, but his was a now silent return home. The severity of the current war was brought home with sharp reality to the Finance Minister.

Yesterday forenoon, Finance Minister Ishiwata, as a State Minister, attended the Cabinet meeting. Then, in the afternoon, as a father, he appeared at Tokyo Station to receive the ashes of the fallen hero. Ryoichi's grandmother and mother were there as well as all the relatives.

Finance Minister Ishiwata's lip twitched slightly and he took a step forward as the second son, Seizo, (a third year student at Tokyo Commercial University) and Captain Tatsuo Suzuki, a relative, bearing the ashes and a photograph of Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Ryoichi Ishiwata came into view. Ryoichi's grandmother and mother clasped their hands in silent prayers.

"On hearing the Prime Minister's words at the Cabinet meeting today, I feel as if I must give vent to my feelings somehow, but I am leaving this to another time," said the Finance Minister at his home in Kagomachi, where a steady stream of visitors followed one after another. The smouldering anger of a bereaved father will soon find outlet in a financial bomb to smash the enemy.

Vile Stain on Humanity, Cries Pope in Flaying Anti-Axis Horror-Raids

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—Pope Pius XII today gathered together the ordained priests in Rome and while strongly urging the reconfirmation of the Ten Commandments asserted that the destruction of the religious edifices in Rome will go down in history as a vile blot on humanity, according to a dispatch from the Vatican City. His Holiness pointed out that in the past, the historical monuments in Athens had been carefully avoided by the warring nations and thereby escaped destruction. As the center of world religion, he stressed, Rome, too, claims the right to be treated in the same manner. If, behind the handy shield of "military necessity," all religious structures in Rome are destroyed, the deed will go down in history as one of the vilest acts conceived and committed by man, he asserted.

L.A. WAR PLANTS HIT BY LABOR TIFF, GALE

Power, Water Strike Serious; Heavy Storm Sweeping California

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The strike in Los Angeles being staged by the employes of the municipal water and power department is evidencing no signs of a letup despite vigorous attempts for a successful solution by the city authorities, it is reported from Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, a terrific gale and storm of almost unparalleled ferocity is dealing havoc to Los Angeles. Most of the city's schools have been closed down and war industries and factories numbering hundreds have been forced to suspend work.

Washington is reported as showing grave concern over the recent developments. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson conferred with Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles over a long-distance telephone and it is strongly believed that the city's water and power facilities will be taken over by the army.

The heavy downpour and stiff gale, meanwhile, is raging unrelentingly throughout the state of California with most rivers being flooded. Communications were reported cut in some sections.

Situation Seen Serious

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Regarding the walk-out by 2,300 employes of the electric generation and water plants in Los Angeles that commenced about a week ago, the Mayor of Los Angeles announced in his statement today that the strike has reached a serious situation, according to reports from that city.

"As a result of the strike of the workers of the electric generation station and the water company,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

ADVANCE IN ARAKAN BY AZAD HIND FAUJ GREETED BY INDIANS

Anti-British Outbursts Raging in Bengal, Assam; Freedom Fight Heightens

Special

JAPANESE BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 22.—Widespread repercussions have been caused among the Indians at home by the communique issued yesterday by the headquarters of the Indian National Army that the troops of the Azad Hind Fauj in cooperation with the Japanese Forces are actively engaged in operations against the British on the Arakan front.

Reports indicate that anti-British sentiment is being whipped up throughout India and the desire of the Indians to participate actively in the campaign to emancipate their country from British rule and oppression is being intensified immeasurably.

It is also revealed that particularly in the border states of Bengal and Assam, there are distinct signs of imminent anti-British outbursts among the Indian population. It is said that the air is so surcharged with revolt that Britishers residing in India are gripped with anxiety.

The reports further disclosed that British capitalists are preparing to withdraw their investments from India and evacuate with their families.

In several sectors of Bengal and Assam States, it is further reported that the civil administration has already been suspended on account of the increasing atmosphere of unrest prevailing among the Indian populace. The civil administration is said to being replaced by British-American military control in the districts.

Time for Action Seen

Meanwhile, to the Indian masses at home, the communique was vivid evidence that the time for the attainment of Indian independence is fast approaching. Simultaneously, it served to frustrate the British effort to alienate the Indians from Japan through the circulation of false propaganda against Japan. Thus, the rising anti-British sentiments within India are endangering the British control over their "Brightest Jewel in the British Crown" and the richest source of British military supplies.

The reports further pointed out that British concern increases moreover as every advance taken by the Indian National Army tends to flare up anti-British patriotic sentiment among the Indians.

The British Government in India, lest news the Indian National Army further worsens the situation, is purposely omitting from its communique every phase of the activities of the army led by Subhas Chandra Bose on the Arakan sector. For

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

U.S., BRITAIN SQUABBLING OVER WEST ASIA OIL ISSUE

Egypt Ired at America For Keeping Plan Secret

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The ambition of the United States Government to gain control of the oil resources in West Asia is said to have caused a squabble in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Britain.

It is now further reported that the Egyptian Government is dissatisfied with the attitude of the United States in not informing Egypt of its plan of establishing a large oil refinery in Alexandria.

In this connection, the Al Balagh, organ of the Egyptian Government, declared yesterday:

"The Egyptian Government has received no notice whatever from the United States Government concerning the plan of constructing an Arabian oil pipe line. The Government has only been able to know an outline of the said plan through foreign newspapers and the discussions held in the British House of Commons and the United States Congress."

U Ba Glay Given Bank Post

Special

RANGOON, February 22.—The Burmese Government has appointed U B Glay, president of the newspaper, Sun, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Burma to fill the post left vacant by the death of U Hla Shain.

MARTYR TO CAUSE . . .

Mrs. Gandhi who succumbed yesterday while under arrest of British authorities.

CABINET WILL HOLD COUNCIL AT PALACE

Decision Made Yesterday To Hold Meetings There Regularly in the Future

The Cabinet Council hereafter will be held in the Imperial Palace, it was decided yesterday by the Cabinet Council at its first meeting since the recent reorganization of the Cabinet.

This change was proposed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in consideration of the fact that the Cabinet Council is the supreme organ for assisting the Imperial Rule and executing national policies, and with the aim to realize the carrying out to the full of its function.

However, it is nothing new for the Cabinet Council to be held in the Imperial Palace. On the contrary the recent custom of holding the Cabinet Council at the Prime Minister's official residence was only adopted for the sake of convenience.

In the days of the Dajokan system early in the Meiji Era, the Cabinet Council was always held in the Imperial Palace. Then, when the Cabinet system replaced the Dajokan system in December, 1885, the Cabinet Council was held at its Office in the Imperial Household Department building, within the Imperial Palace. Only in case of the illness of the Prime Minister or other considerations did the Council meet at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The great earthquake of September 1, 1923, destroyed the Cabinet Office within the Imperial Palace, and since then it has become customary to hold the Cabinet Council regularly twice a week at the Prime Minister's official residence.

However, as the holding of the Cabinet Council at the Prime Minister's official residence was for the sake of convenience, as mentioned above, the Cabinet Council was held in the Imperial Palace when any urgent matter of importance to the State had to be discussed.

The decision reached yesterday, therefore, restores the Cabinet Council to its former and original form.

It was also decided at yesterday's Cabinet Council that in the future, the Navy Vice-Minister will regularly attend the meetings in order to maintain liaison with the Navy Ministry. In the past various Vice-Ministers only attended the Cabinet Council when the Ministers concerned were unable to be present.

New U.S. Requirements For Doughboy Marriages

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—A period of six months for investigation is required before permitting United States soldiers in Australia to marry Australian girls, it was anonunced today by United States army authorities in Australia, according to Canberra reports.

This step is taken because of various troubles that have been caused by the marriage between American soldiers and Australian girls.

Within the specified period of six months, family conditions of soldiers desiring to marry as well as their future occupations upon discharge from military service will be thoroughly investigated.

At the same time, girls intending to marry American soldiers are requested to submit their parents' consent to the marriage, it is also reported.

MRS. GANDHI IS DEAD IN PRISON AT POONA; WAS DENIED RELEASE

Had Been Suffering From Heart Ailment; Only Son Attends Deathbed

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Mrs. Gandhi died today at Poona Prison, at the age of 74, according to Bombay reports.

Expires at Poona Prison

Special

SHONAN, February 22.—Mrs. Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, died Tuesday at Poona Prison, according to a New Delhi radio report.

Mrs. Gandhi had been suffering from heart disease for the past two months but had not been released by the British authorities.

Special to the Nippon Times

SHANGHAI, February 22.—The communique of the Bombay Government issued today announced that Mrs. Gandhi died at the Agakan Palace, Poona, at 7:35 p.m.

She was 74 years old. Marrying Mahatma Gandhi at the age of 12, she had proved herself a bosom companion to the Indian leader, both in his private and political life. She had been imprisoned several times for her political activities.

Since her recent imprisonment, she had been suffering from heart trouble, and on Sunday it was announced that her condition had become serious.

Her son, Berdavas Gandhi, was permitted by the Indian Government to be with her at her last moment.

TITO PURGES OFFICIALS IN JUGOSLAVIAN DISCORD

Attempt to Assassinate King Peter Is Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—A serious internal conflict has developed in the "Tito" faction of Jugoslavia because of the "blood purge" of the Soviet type that was carried out by General Joseph "Tito" Brozbvich, Commander of the Partisan Army, it is reported from Agram, according to reliable information received here.

Plot Against King

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—A serious Cabinet crisis exists in the exile Jugoslav Government in Cairo and King Peter II is reported to be a virtual prisoner in his own headquarters, according to a London dispatch today.

Meanwhile, a report from Cairo said that four soldiers of King Peter's personal guard have been arrested on the charge of attempting to take the life of the young Monarch.

Another report from London disclosed that there are certain Jugoslavian circles in London, who believe that General Dusan Simovitch, who led the coup d'etat in 1941 and freed King Peter from Belgrade Palace, may be drafted to bring Marshal Tito Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army, and General Draga Mihailovitch, Commander of the Patriots' Army, together to form a united front at home and abroad.

Anti-Opium Bureau Set By Nanking Government

Special

NANKING, February 22.—In line with the anti-opium regulations approved by the Supreme National Defense Council on February 17, today's session of the Executive Yuan of the National Government passed the regulations pertaining to the organization of the Anti-Opium General Bureau in the Ministry of Interior, it is understood.

At the same time, provisions covering the organization of the committee in charge of the flotation of National Construction Bonds, as well as the setting aside of 100,000,000 yuan as funds for the expansion of agricultural production this year, were approved by the same body.

Arab League Planned

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Premier Nuri El-Said of Iraq has dispatched an invitation to the Syrian Premier to visit Iraq to attend an Iraq-Syria conference concerning the plan of forming an Arab League, according to Bagdad reports.

U.S. DOLLARS UPSET CHUNGKING FINANCE

Soaring Value of Yank Currency Causes Chaos; Strict Measure Urged

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Prices rose in Chungking last week on the heels of the upward surge of United States dollars as against the local currency, according to reports from Chungking.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury in Chungking urged a more strict control of the black market operations of United States dollars to prevent further increases.

Ta Kung Pao demanded that the United States help Chungking in solving the chaos in the Chungking financial market from the circulation of United States currency.

The Commercial Daily News suggests a ban on any private dealings in United States currency.

"If any private individual has in his possession American notes, he should present them to the Government banks for conversion into national currency notes," the paper stated, adding that when persons from friendly foreign countries should come to Chungking, no matter what kind of currencies they carry with them, they should as soon as they enter Chungking territory change them into Chungking national currency notes and Chungking regime bank notes.

Agree on Loan

Special

LISBON, February 21.—Agreement has been reached between Britain and Chungking after a long squabble regarding the utilization of sterling loans of £50,000,000 to the Chungking regime which was first announced in 1942, according to a dispatch received here.

The United States loan announced at the same time has been drawn upon since partly to pay for goods and gold imported by air and partly to support internal finance.

The British loan, the dispatch said, has not been used so far. There has been a difference of opinion on the purpose of the loan. The British view was that it was granted to meet any war needs of Chungking from the sterling area, which were not covered by the Lend-Lease arrangement.

Although supplies by air to Chungking had been made largely an American responsibility, a good deal of the material has been given to Chungking under the British Lend-Lease setup and in view of the restricted communications there has been no occasion for additional Chungking purchases against sterling payments.

On the other hand, the dispatch stated, the Chungking authorities wished to use sterling credit as security for the flotation of internal sterling loans. This was, however, opposed by the British because such loans, to be attractive, would have to be repayable in sterling. The British maintained that although they are ready to share what they have with the Allies in time of war, they cannot afford yet another £50,000,000 added to their already enormous wartime obligations.

The objection is still being upheld but it seems that a sort of compromise has been reached under which certain portions of the loans are allocated for the purpose of internal finance and external purchases.

An announcement may be expected when the details have been formulated, the dispatch stated.

L.A. War Plants Hit By Labor Tiff, Gale

(Continued from Page 1)

eight important war industry plants in the city have become unable to continue their operation," the Mayor's statement said. "Furthermore, the 75,000 households in the city are completely deprived of their electricity supply. Thus, it has become necessary for city authorities to undertake mediation with strikers."

U.S. Coal Miners Walk Out

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—About 8,000 coal miners in the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania who had been in dispute with their employers over the discharge of some miners, went on a strike today, according to New York reports.

Due to the action of those miners, eight mines are closed, and the Reading Iron and Coal Company's plant was obliged to close instantly.

Coal Strike Grows

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The strike that started in the coal mine district of Southern Australia, at the beginning of last week, has been steadily expanding, and up to yesterday 17 coal mines have suspended operation, with the total number of strikers reaching more than 4,000, according to Reuter reports from Sydney.

Interesting People

'War or Fishing, It's Mettle That Counts'

"In fishing and in war its the mettle that counts," says Masagoro Okutsu, a stalwart son of the seas, who has battled with the waves for almost 50 years. His fishing grounds have covered the dark murky waters of the north to the sparkling, purplish waters of the south. Born and raised in the fishermen's town of Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Masagoro began his fisherman's career at the age of 12.

The long years of service to the nation in his chosen field of labor, has singled him out as one of the recipients of the Meritorious Labor Service Medal for this year. His tanned face glowing ruddily, this old warrior of the seas recounted a part of the Japan's history of fishing to Tokyo Shimbun.

"It seems to me that the children in our days were more active and vigorous.' The fishing boats in those days were small vessels, probably one ken (six feet) wide and may be five or six ken long. We weren't allowed to drink any water because the boats were so small and I must say it was certainly a very trying ordeal to go without a drop of water with the hot sun beating relentlessly down on us.

Chooses Sea for Grave

"In the summer of my 15th year, I remember we ran into a violent storm off the Manazuru beach in Sagami Sea. Our boat was battered about for over half a day. I had fainted and when I came to myself the boat had been washed ashore near Ninomiya. For once, that time, the old man gave me a good call-down and told me to quit the fisherman's life.

"But the call of the sea was too strong for me. Well, I thought to myself its the pluck that counts. What difference did it make whether one died on land or the sea. I decided to choose the sea as my final resting place.

"Japanese fishermen began to venture farther out with the coming of the motorized boats. Toward the end of the Meiji Era we reached out toward the seven islands of Izu. Up to this time the fisherfolk had said that fish in the Chishima waters could not be caught by nets. So nobody made for those fishing grounds. Probably such notions got under way since the boats couldn't make the voyage to the distant fishing grounds.

"However, in the summer of 1923 I set out determined to bait the elusive Chishima fish. My fellow fishermen laughed at me. As we rounded the edge of Chishima the waters took on a different hue. It was dirt colored, sinister and heavy. But I was sure that the fish would bite. We tried the spot, and what a catch! Great big tunas, weighing 50 to 60 kan up to 80 kan came up on the lines. I felt as if I had conquered a nation.

Move Made Southward

"Since then, every summer, during the months of July, August, September and as late as October, we go to the Chishima Islands. We leave in our summer clothes and in September the northern temperature would drop to almost unbearable coldness. The fishing boats began to come in increasing numbers to our northern grounds. Catches began to get poor, and then I struck on the idea of going southward.

"Before the fishing grounds in the south were discovered we fishermen went through an extremely depressing period. Our yearly income barely came up to ¥300. We couldn't afford to buy rice so we ate seaweed. Even under such a miserable situation, we couldn't give up the seas.

"Around 1935, the period of south seas fishing came for the Japanese fishermen. In 1936, I headed the Soyo Maru southward. Way to the westward from our fishing grounds, we could see the distant outlines of Midway Island. That season we caught 20,000 to 30,000 kan of tunny.

"We even went as far as Rabaul. There were wonderful schools of tunny in that area. Well, I may be talking big, but we fishermen may be said the forerunners of Japan's advance southward.

Time to Smash U.S. Here

"Even in the early days of our advance into the southern fishing grounds, we used to feel that we had to get at the Americans some of these days. The case of Hachinohe Maru served to implant this feeling more strongly in us. This was a fishing boat from Aomori, which had become stranded on one of the countless coral reefs around Midway. We heard of the Hachinohe Maru's plight, so we hastened to her help. But when we got to the spot not a soul was aboard the ship. Rice and other foodstuff were still in the hold. We concluded that an American warship had made off with the crew. Our blood boiled but what could we do against a warship.

"On December 8, 1941, when the Imperial Rescript was issued, we were fishing off the Marshall Islands. We thought then that the time had at last come when the arrogant Americans would be chased out of the southern seas.

"War is like a big storm too. The Japanese who have been reared on the seas since childhood have only to girt themselves down to weather all storms until final victory is ours."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

on both affairs of government and of war.

Iron and Steel Merger

ASAHI—The epochal plan to merge the three great iron and steel enterprises of Manchoukuo was passed at the plenary session of the Privy Council on February 17, as a result of which preparations for the establishment of a new company combining them were at once taken in hand and on April 1 a Manchuria Iron and Steel Works, Ltd. is to be founded.

The merger will bring together the capital, equipment and labor power of the Showa Steel Works, Penchihu Iron Works and Tungpientao Development and will enable Manchoukuo to produce XX per cent of the amount of pig iron produced by the Japanese iron and steel industry and XX per cent of steel materials.

It is to be recalled that the Anshan Iron Foundry, the organization out of which the great Showa Steel Works emerged began to operate in difficult circumstances under the tyrannous Northeastern regime at the time of the first World War, on the basis of its patented process for the treatment of ores of poor content by the so-called Anshan reduction method. With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, it undertook to increase the output of both iron and steel and proved itself adequate to the needs of the times. Today, as Showa Steel Works, it possesses a through-process equipment, from ore to steel, that takes second place in the whole of the Orient.

The Penchihu Iron Works began with the self-dedicated efforts of the late Baron Kihachiro Okura immediately after the Russo-Japanese War to develop the iron ore and coal to be found along the Antung-Mukden line and is noted for the production of iron of low phosphorus content, a high grade metal of world renown. The Tungpientao Development was founded early in the career of Manchoukuo with the main object of developing the iron mines discovered by a prospecting party at Tailitzu and Tsitaokow.

Owing to the fact that these three companies had such markedly different origins, they could be brought under the control of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation only after many twists and turns about six years ago. Even after they came under the control of MIDC, each continued to insist on its own formula for construction and production and thus retarded the historic progress of the country's iron and steelmaking industries. As a result of the self-less efforts of the Okura interests, South Manchuria Railway Company and other quarters, however, the three companies have been brought together to pool their technique, raw materials, resources, materials and manpower.

As the greater portion of the iron and steel produced in Manchoukuo is shipped to warring Japan, the great advance thus made in the iron and steel industrial system of Manchoukuo will contribute much to the augmentation of Japan's fighting strength. We look forward greatly to the future of the new company and, at the same time, hope that the iron and steel industries of Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China would undergo similar strengthenings through mergers so that the production of iron and steel on the Asiatic continent would overwhelmingly surpass that of the United States.

British Communists Active

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—British Communists have been exceedingly active recently trying to profit by the political unrest inside the country, which found open expression in the recent by-elections, the central organ of the Swedish Communist Party, Ny Dag, which is generally well informed on the activities of the Communists in other countries, reports.

The paper also said, "The secretary of the British Communist Party, Harry Pollit, is at present touring Britain visiting many places, big and small. The meetings he addresses at these places are crowded as never before."

WELLES HITS YANKS FOR RACE PREJUDICE

U.S. Ex-Undersecretary of State Cites Pitiful Cases Of Hatred Toward Mexicans

Domei

LISBON, February 21.—With the flooding of the United States with Mexican laborers to alleviate the acute labor shortage problem, the ugly evil of discrimination and maltreatment against the minority races has again reared itself in the American society today.

Challenging the usual American two-faced hypocritical administration toward minority races, former United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles accused Americans of displaying undue discrimination and prejudice against the hard-working Mexican laborers in a recent issue of the Daily Herald. London.

Welles sharply commented as follows:

"I have become acquainted with numerous cases of racial discrimination and treatment against Mexicans in the Central and Southwestern States in the United States.

"I was stunned to learn that Mexican children in some States are not allowed to attend the same public schools as the Americans. Furthermore, their automobile trips are restricted only to certain areas. In extreme cases, they are prohibited from entering movie houses, restaurants and hotels.

"A major part of the Mexican people residing in the Southwestern States are forced to lead miserable lives as they are driven out from "white" residential sections.

"To these perpetuators of unjust maltreatment, I would like to point out that since the opening of the war, the Mexican laborers have contributed immensely to help overcome the United States labor shortage problem. This, we must not forget.

"The greatest strides in development and progress made by the United States within the past 11 years were due in large measure to the strong, amicable ties between the American and Mexican Government. This, too, we must not forget.

"However, in view of the recent appearances of distinctly insulting and unjust discrimination, if allowed to persist, will knock loose the very foundations of our good relations with Mexico. Without a happy solution for this obnoxious problem, all governmental attempts to maintain amicable relations is labor lost."

3rd Asia Medical Parley Set to Be Held in Nanking

Special

SHANGHAI, February 22.—The third Greater East Asiatic Medical Conference, to be participated in by the medical authorities of Japan, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma, will be held in Nanking for three days from February 24, it has been revealed.

Meanwhile, a committee, which has been formed in Nanking, is now making preparations to hold the plenary session of the conference in Nanking and the divisional meetings at Shanghai, it was also revealed.

It is understood that the committee is now issuing invitations to the leading medical authorities of the various countries in Greater East Asia, including Java.

Finnish Premier Leaving Sweden After Talks

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—Finnish Prime Minister Paasikivi, who has been staying here for more than a week in what is being interpreted as efforts to end the Finnish-Soviet War, is expected to return to Helsinki within the next few days.

Earlier, some British papers mentioned that the Finnish Prime Minister will directly visit Moscow whereby the British Government would give him a navicert for his trip to Moscow via the Mediterranean but it is now clear that this is mere speculation.

38 Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, February 21.—United States heavy bomber plane units raided various districts in Central Germany at about noon yesterday, and as far as it is known at present, German forces shot down 38 four-motored heavy bombers of the enemy, German military authorities announced today.

Swiss Terrain Re-Violated

Domei

ZURICH, February 21.—The Swiss Government officially announced that anti-Axis bombers flew over Swiss territory several times today between 3:15 and 4:05 a.m., according to a Berne dispatch. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, it added.

Indian Novel, Volcano, Suppressed by Britain Being Translated in Tamil Language Shortly

Domei

SHONAN, February 22.—The Volcano, a novel by the Indian patriot, Savarkar, dealing with the Rebellion of Bengal in 1857, the first armed uprising of Indians against Britain, which has been interdicted by the British authorities in India a countless number of times will reappear shortly in a translation into the Tamil language.

The translator is Mr. Subramanya, a resident of Kuala Lumpur, who at one time was editor-in-chief of the Indian language newspaper, Jyamamani.

The reappearance of the Volcano at a time when the Azad Hind Army under the direction of Subhas Chandra Bose is advancing through the Arakan Mountain range, heading for New Delhi, will be an event to the Indians and to a world interested in fights for justice.

The Volcano was first published in 1909. The British were highly displeased with it for it depicted an anti-British struggle of Indians lasting two years in which much blood was shed. It suppressed it repeatedly at short internals.

At the time of its first appearance, the novel was read with avidity by the relatively small number of Indian patriots aspiring to make their country independent of Britain.

Advance in Arakan By Azad Hind Fauj Greeted by Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

some reason, both General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, and Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, in their speeches delivered before the Central Legislative Assembly hurled false charges against the Japanese troops in an effort to appease the Indians' antagonism against the British.

However, it seems that these frantic efforts of the British authorities are without avail. There is every indication but that the position in India is being further aggrevated as the troops of the Azad Hind Fauj are on the march.

Spokesman Hails News

Special

SHONAN, February 22.—Hailing the communique issued by the High Command of the Indian National Army yesterday afternoon announcing the successful activities of the Azad Hind Fauj on the Arakan front as "the Netaji's clarion call to the Indian nation," M. S. Svaram, Spokesman of the Provisional Government of Free India, declared: "To the Indian Army now serving under the British and to the Indian civilians throughout the country, the communique is a message of hope and cheer."

"This message," he added, "proclaims the true strength of the Indian National Army and the excellent relations existing between the Indian National Army and the Imperial Japanese Forces fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. This message also depicts the tremendous success already achieved by the Azad Hind Fauj in its fight against the British enemy—a clarion call to the Indian nation to rally round the national Tricolor."

Commenting on the probable British reaction to the communique of the Indian National Army, the Spokesman stated: "It must be a rude shock to them. It is a slap in the face for Wavell, who still insists on pretending that the Indian National Army does not exist."

London Sounds Air Alert; 3rd Warning in One Week

Special

LISBON, February 22.—An air raid warning was sounded in the early morning hours today in London, according to a London dispatch.

The report further revealed that it was the third warning London has had in the week beginning from Sunday. No other details were disclosed.

3,366 Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The British air force lost 2,369 planes and the United States air force 997 over Germany and northern Europe during 1943, it was officially announced today by British Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, according to a London dispatch.

During the month of January this year, the British lost 319 planes and the Americans, 178, he added.

Anatolia Again Hit By Heavy Temblor; Rails Washed Out

Special

ISTANBUL, February 22.—A heavy earthquake lasting for six seconds shook the West Anatolia area around midnight, yesterday. It was also announced by the Turkish Communications Minister that due to the floods which had been raging in Turkey for the past few days, several railway lines had been damaged. The tracks affected were those from Izmir to Bandirma and Mememenbezr. Connections between Izmir and Istanbul have also been interrupted but an auxiliary service has been established.

ENEMY IN APRILIA AREA TRAPPED IN TIGHT RING

Now Facing Annihilation; Foe Dealt Heavy Losses

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—The fighting for the Nettuno-Anzio bridgehead is still continuing but it seems to have lost something of its previous intensity. Attacking German formations, however, have improved their positions in several sectors to narrow down the enemy bridgehead and the enemy group, encircled southwest of Aprilia, is now facing annihilation. Nothing has been learned so far about the strength of this group.

Comparative quietness prevails at the Cassino Front where there exist signs that the enemy, after the heavy losses which he sustaind during the previous fighting, is now bringing up fresh troops and material. It may be assumed that a fresh enemy offensive against the German barrage will shortly be launched.

The battle at Nettuno has now lasted for one month during which time the enemy sustained the following losses: two cruisers and seven destroyers sunk, three cruisers and six destroyers damaged, approximately 300,000 gross register tons of shipping space and landing craft sunk or damaged, 5,000 prisoners taken and over 100 tanks destroyed. The number of enemy wounded is estimated in German military quarters at 11,000 or 12,000.

ROOSEVELT VETOES TAX BILL INCREASE

Reverts to Congress Again; Morgenthau May Quit Treasury Post

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—President Roosevelt vetoed and submitted to Congress again today the $2,315,000,000 increased tax bill which was passed by the Senate and presented to the White House, it is reported from the Capitol.

The reactions of Congress are now being watched by political circles. the report added.

Morgenthau to Resign

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Due to heart trouble, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will shortly resign from his post, the Boston Herald reports as news obtained from reliable sources, according to reports from that city.

As his successor is mentioned Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, while it is observed that Joseph Kennedy, former Ambassador to London, will succeed to the Commerce Department post.

Lose Some Influence

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Public opinion in the United States regarding the coming presidential election is 49 per cent in favor of the Republican Party and 51 per cent for the Democratic Party, according to the finding of a Gallup Poll, it is reported from New York.

Compared with the result of the 1940 presidential election, in which President Roosevelt gained 55 per cent of the entire votes cast, it is undeniable that the Democrats have lost some influence.

The Gallup Poll was held throughout the country, including the Southern States, where the Democratic Party is in power. It is noted that when the Southern States are excluded, the Republican Party has the support of 52 per cent of the voters, while the Democratic Party has only 48 per cent.

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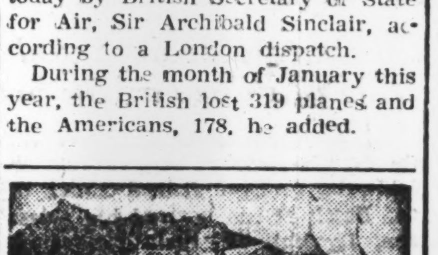

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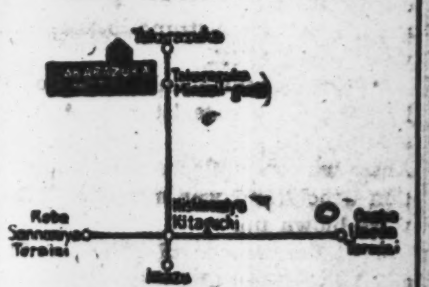

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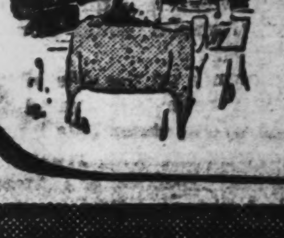
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel



WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC & AROMATIC PILLS.
Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Jintan

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking Jintan daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

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